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Skepticism Mounts On Deploying SDI

Experts Doubt Value of Limited System; Problems Being Swept Under Rug

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A growing number of experts say they are skeptical that even a rudimentary system to shoot down attacking missiles could be deployed effectively within the next decade.

While the administration has yet to provide details of what that early defensive system would look like, Pentagon officials and other experts say it would initially contain none of the lasers, particle-beam weapons or other futuristic weaponry that gave rise to the "star wars" label the project, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, has acquired.

Instead, the first phase would rely chiefly on small homing rockets launched from the ground and from satellites that would destroy their targets with the force of their impact — officials call them "kinetic energy" devices to distinguish them from beams or explosive weapons — and on a network of yet-to-be-developed sensors, communication software and battle-management systems.

Doubts over the feasibility of quick development of such a system are growing just as the administration is debating the wisdom of early deployment and grappling with how to avoid conflicts with the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which limits defenses against nuclear weapons.

In Washington on Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan met with senior officials to discuss the conduct of the SDI program and its relationship to the treaty. Officials said no decisions had been made to schedule tests that would go beyond the long-accepted view of the treaty or to adopt a broader view of the agreement.

In recent weeks, both in public statements and classified briefings, Defense Department officials have insisted that tests show that basic technology for picking out and intercepting nuclear missiles is workable and well understood.

key engineering challenge: making both the weapons and the sensors small, cost-effective and reliable.
Preliminary analysis of the plan that Defense Department officials are circulating in Washington strongly suggests that a system of limited capabilities and modest size, the only kind suitable for deployment in the mid-1990s, would be far more vulnerable to attack and countermeasures.

"I see problems being swept under the rug in the interests of getting consensus on early deployment," said Ashton B. Carter, a Harvard physicist and Defense Department consultant with extensive knowledge of the system. "It may be possible to put a system like this in place, but it is not clear that it would have any military value."

Assessing the defensive potential of key elements of a partially deployed system is difficult. Many elements of the plan currently being discussed are vague, and estimates of its effectiveness appear to be rife with internal contradictions.

Officials of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the government agency coordinating the effort, declined to be interviewed on the technology.
In interviews over the past week with The New York Times, experts inside and outside the program have raised these key concerns about the Pentagon's plan:

• In order to support their arguments for early deployment, SDI officials appear to have lowered the performance requirements of key elements of the system. A key sensor device would be excluded from initial versions of a space-based rocket interceptor system, with the likely result that more enemy warheads could get by it during the "boost phase," as attacking missiles lift off from their silos, according to experts briefed by contractors or the Pentagon.
Similarly, they say the ability of the midcourse defense layer to discriminate between decoys and real warheads would be sharply reduced from the original plan. But a spokesman for the Strategic Defense Initiative said Tuesday that to the best of his knowledge, no



CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT — President Corason C. Aquino administering the oath of allegiance to the new Philippine constitution to government officials in Manila on Wednesday. She also told military commanders a commission will be set up to investigate human rights abuses by Communist rebels. Page 3.

Most Contra Aid From Iran Deal Traced to Loan

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Congressional investigators now believe that a total of \$10.5 million was skimmed from the Iran arms deals to support Nicaraguan rebels and for other purposes, but only slightly more than \$2 million of that came from Tehran's payments for the weapons.
The remaining \$8.5 million that was diverted was part of a \$15 million loan made by the Saudi businessman Adnan M. Khashoggi in May 1986.
The loan was intended to finance a secret arms shipment to Iran that was to include two U.S. Hawk anti-aircraft radars.

Shortly before the radars were to be shipped, however, U.S. officials changed their minds about selling them to Tehran, although the balance of the arms cache, 508 TOW missiles and spare parts for 240 Hawk missiles, was shipped.
Because the radar deal was aborted, \$8.5 million in loan money that had been advanced to cover the radars was available for other purposes, according to congressional sources.

One of the continuing mysteries of the Iran-contra affair during the past three months has been what happened to all of the money and how millions of dollars were skimmed from the arms sales to Tehran.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d revealed on Nov. 25 that "certain monies" from the arms sales were improperly "made available to the forces in Central America which are opposing the Sandinista government there."
Mr. Meese repeatedly said the diverted money — which he estimated at \$10 million to \$30 million — had come from cash paid by Tehran for the missiles and spare parts Iran bought from the United States in 1986. Largely on the basis of a memo found in the files of a former National Security Council aide, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, Mr. Meese indicated that the diverted money had been accumulated by inflating the price of the weapons sold to Iran.

In fact, investigators now say that of the three deals in 1986, only

Fear Grows Of Change In Fed Policy

By John Mcchan
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Concern is growing among American economists that the Federal Reserve Board, which has nurtured U.S. economic growth with a series of interest-rate cuts, is being forced to pursue a less accommodative monetary policy until the dollar stabilizes on currency markets.
Economists emphasized that there is still no indication that the Fed will completely reverse the easier tone that has marked its policies in the past year.
But the central bank's conspicuous absence from the U.S. credit market Wednesday added to speculation that the Fed would welcome higher rates to avert another precipitous drop in the dollar. It was the second consecutive day that the Fed had failed to take any action to restrain the rise in short-term interest rates.
The Fed's new approach, observers say, would seem to put it at odds with the Reagan administration, which is thought to welcome a further decline in the dollar.

In Brazil, Economic Disarray Follows Collapse of Price Curbs

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — One evening last week, a local businessman who has always preached "faith in Brazil" sat glumly in a restaurant and confessed: "This afternoon, I canceled a major investment."
He explained: "When I did my numbers last year, interest rates were at 70 percent, but I'm conservative, so I allowed for 170 percent. Now they're over 600 percent. Who can invest when there's no knowing where we're going?"
The abrupt collapse of the government's 11-month-old program to fight inflation has sent interest rates soaring and brought disarray to the Brazilian economy.
Bankers said rates on short-term bank certificates of deposit jumped to 680 percent on Monday from 580 percent, and then rose to 750 percent on Tuesday.
That same day, the president of the central bank, Fernando Bracher, resigned, and although no reason was given, analysts noted that he had taken office in August 1985 pledging to reduce interest rates.
Many financial experts warn that Brazil faces a choice between hyperinflation or deep recession.
Yet, perhaps even more than the return of three-digit inflation — which Brazilians had learned to live with in the early 1980s — the uncertainty is fueled by a growing impression that the government has lost control of the economy.
In recent weeks, sharp policy disagreements among the ministers of finance, planning and labor have been aired in public. The president, José Sarney, has come under criticism from business leaders, who at one point threatened "civil disobedience," and from labor bosses, who are contemplating a second general strike in two months.

LATE NEWS U.S. Tells Allies Not to Meddle

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Western allies have no business telling Washington how to interpret the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which governs how fast the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based defense system, can be pursued, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.
"I really don't think they have any qualifications for telling us what is the right interpretation of the ABM Treaty," Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said.

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Food Trucks Barred From Beirut Camp

BEIRUT — Shiite Muslim militiamen turned back on Wednesday two truckloads of emergency food for the besieged Burj al-Barajneh refugee camp near Beirut.
Sources within the Shiite Amal militia said the last-minute hitch had been caused by disagreement over details of a plan to end four months of fighting around refugee camps in Lebanon. At least 750 people have died in the fighting.
The sources said the entry of food into the camp had been postponed until Thursday after Amal militiamen failed to move back into positions in a strategic village in southern Lebanon.
"Our militiamen could not deploy in Maghdoushuh so the operation was postponed until tomorrow," an Amal source at a camp entrance said Wednesday.
Witnesses said the trucks, one supplied by the Iranian Embassy and one by Palestinians, carried three tons of rice and flour for the estimated 20,000 refugees in the camp.
Dr. Pauline Cutting, 35, a British surgeon working at the camp's Hafia Hospital, said Tuesday by radio that the refugees had been forced to eat cats, dogs and rats to survive.

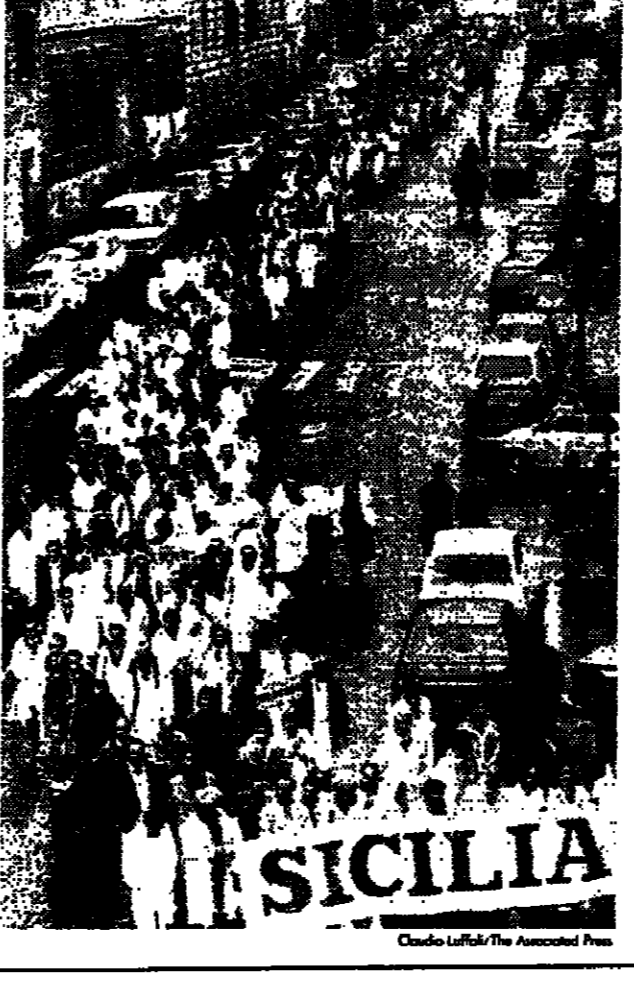
"I have eaten dogs myself," she said. "I have seen many, many others eat cats and dogs."
Burj al-Barajneh's Muslim resistance fighters are being starved by the Syrian army.
See CAMPS, Page 2

But economists and currency specialists warned against interpreting that development as evidence of a deep division between the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and Mr. Baker.
Although Mr. Volcker said early last week that he believed that the U.S. currency had fallen enough, many economists believe that he, too, would accept a further weakening of the dollar against certain currencies.
But the Fed chairman is known to prefer a gradual fall to the abrupt declines that the dollar has seen so far this year.
Moreover, the overriding concern about the health of the U.S. economy would likely prevent the Fed from tightening its grip. With some economists expecting economic growth to limp along at a rate of 2 to 3 percent this year, economists agree that the Fed cannot afford to tolerate sharply higher rates.
In fact, as the Fed's chief policymaking panel ended a two-day meeting Wednesday, economists speculated that an increase in the discount rate, which would send a clear message to the markets, was never seriously considered.
Minutes of the meeting of the

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The Associated Press



Claudio Luff/The Associated Press

In Europe, a Flurry of Protests

Demonstrations by Spanish student protesters turned violent Wednesday in Bilbao, where policemen charged demonstrators who through gasoline bombs. Protests continued in Madrid. There were demonstrations in Barcelona by 7,000 workers from the automobile manufacturer, SEAT, above. Thousands of French teachers marched through Paris, right, to oppose government plans to step up staff discipline in schools. In Rome, doctors, below, marched in criticism of the state-run hospitals.



Jack Dabington/Reuters

U.S. Admiral Warns the Fleet of Foot Pacific Commander Scuttles Fitness Test for Older Sailors

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The 238,000 navy members of the U.S. Pacific Fleet have been warned not to jog themselves to death, and fitness tests have been scrapped that required fleet members age 45 and older to run.
Admiral James A. Lyons Jr., declaring that "heart attacks are taking the lives of too many members," has ordered that those in his command 45 and older need only walk briskly for three miles (4.8 kilometers), not run one and a half miles, as part of the fitness test.
"I expect you to be physically fit," he said. "I don't expect you to be getting there."
In Washington, navy officials conceded Tuesday that they had been startled to learn that Admiral Lyons, in his order Thursday, had taken it upon himself to change the navy's fitness requirements, even for his own command.
A spokesman for the Navy Personnel Command said Tuesday that Admiral Lyons' order was under review to determine if running tests should be eased throughout the navy.
The requirement scuttled by Admiral Lyons for the Pacific Command still applies to the 345,000 other members of the navy. It states that, in fitness tests conducted every six months, men age 40 to 49 must run one and a half miles in no more than 16 minutes 30 seconds and women in no more than 18 minutes 15 seconds.
Under Admiral Lyons' order, men in the Pacific Command 45 and older now can satisfy the running requirement by walking three miles in 45 minutes 34 seconds. The time for women is 48 minutes 55 seconds.
Admiral Lyons ordered that those in his command over 45 be examined by an internist and cardiologist before a "strenuous exercise" program such as running.
His directive apparently was prompted in part by the death on Jan. 19 of Rear Admiral Jack N. Darby, 50, the Pacific submarine-force commander, who had a heart attack after his morning run.

Tehran Reports New Reagan Bid

The Associated Press
NICOSIA — Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or parliament, said on Wednesday that an intermediary for the United States approached Iranian leaders "a few days ago" and gave them a telephone number where they could contact President Ronald Reagan.
Referring to the disgraced U.S. adviser, "Tehran radio quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying, 'only a few days ago these people, once again, through a person who fully revealed his identity, contacted us and gave us a telephone number, saying that with that telephone number you could speak to Mr. Reagan.'"

McFarlane: Anguished And Adrift

By David Hoffman and Susan Oleic
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser who took an overdose of a tranquilizer this week, was struggling to come to grips with growing uncertainty about his career after revelations of the Iran-contra affair, according to friends and associates.

They said that Mr. McFarlane had been anguished by the prospect of congressional inquiries in which he would be called many times to testify about the details of the Iran arms-sales policy.
Mr. McFarlane, 49, was hospitalized Monday after taking 20 to 30 Valium tablets in what police described as a suicide attempt. He was in good condition Wednesday at Bethesda Naval Hospital.
The revelations concerning the

Though commonly used in suicide attempts, Valium seldom causes death. Page 7.
Iran policy had prompted the gravest crisis of Ronald Reagan's presidency and had tarnished Mr. McFarlane's own long service in government and the military.
Mr. McFarlane was an enigmatic figure whom many regarded as sly and stoic, but he also assumed great personal responsibility for policy failure.
Since November, he had been thrown into the limelight as the architect of the policy of selling weapons to Iran, an initiative he later tried in vain to stop.
He resigned as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser in December 1985. He told friends several months later that he regretted the decision to leave. The decision was made against a backdrop of intense friction with the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan.
Friends said that Mr. McFarlane had found it difficult to adjust to life outside the government and that he worried that the Iran controversy would make it difficult for him even to resume the kind of government policy-making that he most enjoyed.

An administration official said that when Mr. McFarlane left the White House it was "the first time in many years — the first time since entering Annapolis in 1955 — that he hadn't been inside an organization." Mr. McFarlane took a post at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, but was not satisfied, this official said.
"He went from Annapolis to the Marine Corps to the Armed Services Committee to the State Department to the National Security Council staff," the official added.
"Now he was on his own at Georgetown, having left under unfavorable circumstances and having tried to get back into things through the Iran effort, only to have it all fall apart. He was sort of adrift, without a lot of friends, and with more pressure than he'd want to bring on himself."
Mr. McFarlane's friends and associates said that Mr. McFarlane felt he had testified openly and voluntarily about the Iran affair and that he was angry about questions raised by members of Congress about contradictions between his testimony and that of others.
Mr. McFarlane was said to be certain that he would be vindicated.
See CAREER, Page 6

U.S. Policy on Pretoria Has Failed, Committee Named by Shultz Finds

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A panel appointed by the Reagan administration to evaluate American policy toward South Africa has concluded that the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" has failed.

The panel also said in its report Tuesday that it was important to undertake immediately a broad effort aimed at strengthening U.S. ties with South African blacks who eventually will lead the country. It recommended a "concerted international effort" to impose sanctions and isolate South Africa economically.

The issue of increasing sanctions against South Africa produced a sharp split among the panel's 12 members, who were drawn from business, labor and politics.

The majority said that President Ronald Reagan should make it a high priority to persuade American allies to impose sanctions comparable to those implemented last year by the United States.

The panel, headed by William T. Coleman, transportation secretary under President Gerald R. Ford, and Frank T. Cary, former chairman of IBM, said Mr. Reagan should be prepared to exert "substantial influence."

Three members of the panel disagreed, saying use of sanctions to promote change was "wasteful and counterproductive." They were Roger B. Smith, chairman of General Motors; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, former undersecretary of state; and John R. Dellenback, a former Republican congressman from Oregon.

Two members said that the panel did not go far enough in recommending punitive sanctions.

The majority said that widespread imposition of sanctions would show Pretoria that economic growth would be unlikely until apartheid was ended.

"We recommend that the president begin urgent consultations with our allies, especially Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, Japan and Israel," the report said, "to enlist their support for a multilateral program of sanctions."

The prospects for such coordinated sanctions, however, seemed remote. The administration imposed economic penalties last year only reluctantly after Congress overrode Mr. Reagan's veto.

Members of the European Community balked at imposing all but mild penalties at the time.

A spokesman for the State Department was quick to repeat the administration's opposition to economic measures and contended

that the South African government's response to the last round of sanctions demonstrated that they were ineffective.

The panel was named by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in December 1985, as part of the administration's effort to forestall rising sentiment in Congress for sanctions against Pretoria.

Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said: "The administration continues to maintain its skepticism about the efficacy of broad punitive sanctions in bringing about peaceful change in South Africa."

Mr. Redman also disputed the significance of the report's characterization of "constructive engagement" as a failure.

Under that policy, officials muted public criticism of the Pretoria government and used quiet diplomacy to encourage measures to dismantle apartheid and to achieve regional settlements in southern Africa.

The report said that on both domestic and regional issues, the policy did not work. "It is clear that constructive engagement has failed to achieve its original objective," the report contended.

A principal theme of the report was that the United States should strengthen its ties to South African blacks and to help equip them for eventual self-government.

"An urgent task for U.S. policymakers is to develop a good working relationship with South Africa's black majority," the report said.

"Inevitably, U.S. relations with a government supported by the majority of South Africans will be strongly influenced by the links that are established during the period of struggle."

Mr. Shultz met last month with Oliver Tambo, the head of the African National Congress, the leading exile guerrilla group fighting to overthrow the Pretoria government.

"Rights Violations Cited

A United Nations report issued in Geneva on Tuesday says violations of human rights in South Africa have reached unprecedented proportions, including unrestrained use of death sentences, torture, banning orders, arrests and violence by the police and security forces. The *New York Times* reported.

The report, which was submitted to the 43-nation United Nations Commission on Human Rights, also said the proclamation of a state of emergency had led to increased acts of violence by security forces "which enjoy almost total immunity."



Children who fled the Burj al-Brajneh camp upon their arrival Wednesday at the Mar Elias camp in West Beirut.

CAMPS: Food Shipment Delayed

(Continued from Page 1)

Children have asked religious leaders for permission to eat human flesh to survive, but Dr. Cutting said that they "have not resorted to that yet."

On Saturday, a truck loaded with flour attempted to break the blockade, but it was hit by rockets fired by Amal fighters surrounding the camp. Its four occupants were killed. Amal contended that the truck was carrying ammunition and Palestinian fighters.

In November 1985, Amal lost its positions in Maghdoushah to Palestinians, who said they had seized the village to ease Amal pressure on camps in the Beirut area and in southern Lebanon.

The hilltop village, which is near Sidon, is within machine-gun range of Amal's main coastal supply route to the south.

The Palestinians withdrew in January from Maghdoushah. Sunni Moslem militiamen replaced the Palestinians, but Amal rejected this move.

U.S. Denies Bargaining for Hostages

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, its credibility abroad damaged by the Iran arms scandal, denied on Wednesday any involvement in reported efforts to bargain for the release of American hostages seized in Lebanon.

Responding to reports of a possible exchange involving four hostages, Israeli soldiers held in Lebanon and 400 Arabs imprisoned in Israel, Marin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, insisted that the United States had neither engaged in nor condoned negotiations by Israel that would trigger a hostage release.

"Every country has an embassy and every country has diplomatic channels," he said. "But I don't want to give any implication that we are dealing with Israel in the sense of this hostage situation."

Mr. Fitzwater said, "We have not discussed this with the Israelis, we have not urged Israel or any other country to be involved in a deal with the hostage takers," adding that Washington had not been giving Israel "any advice or guidance or direction on this issue."

Although Mr. Fitzwater stressed that the United States has not and will not encourage any prisoner exchange by Israel, he refused to say how the Reagan administration would view a deal in which American captives would be freed.

"I'm not going to make a judgment on their individual actions," he said of the Israelis.

Amid talk of an arrangement centering on the release of an Israeli pilot and two Israeli soldiers by Shiite Moslems in Lebanon in exchange for 400 Arabs held by Israel, the White House has held to a firm public line against any concession to terrorists.

The hard line appeared to reflect a determination by the administration to repair damage inflicted by its secret arms sales to Iran, which came at a time when Washington was publicly trying to isolate Tehran and was refusing to negotiate with pro-Iranian kidnappers in Lebanon.

"We're concerned about the perception of what's happened to our policy and any impact it has had on the allies," Mr. Fitzwater said. "And we want to assure the allies and the rest of the world that we are serious about this policy."

U.S. Rejected Pacific Pact After Months of Debate

French Opposed Nuclear-Free Zone, Recommended by American Admiral

By Joseph Fitcher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. rejection of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone followed a debate within the Reagan administration after the U.S. commander in the region initially recommended approval, American and French officials said Wednesday.

France, worried that the United States might accept the pact and fearing further diplomatic isolation over its nuclear testing site at Mururoa atoll, lobbied strongly for months in Washington, the officials said.

The United States announced last week that it would not sign the accord.

Despite official statements of U.S. opposition, there was wavering within the Reagan administration, the officials said.

Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, at first recommended accepting the proposed treaty because it did not conflict with U.S. military needs in the region. But his views were overruled in Washington after debate among senior officials in the State and Defense departments.

"It took constant work to get the inter-agency process to focus on the dangers" of the nuclear-free zone, said an official involved in the U.S. negotiations. "I was surprised," he added, "at how far along the proposal had moved before opposition coalesced."

The South Pacific pact, known as the Treaty of Rarotonga and signed in August by New Zealand, Australia and 11 smaller island nations composing the South Pacific Forum, bans nuclear testing, stocking

nuclear arms or dumping nuclear waste. But it appeared to allow free passage of nuclear-armed ships.

Invitations to sign three protocols accepting the accord had been extended to France, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Britain.

The Soviet Union and China signed the protocols but Soviet acceptance was phrased to exclude port calls by nuclear-armed vessels and China said that its compliance would cease if the pact was violated by any other signatory.

Britain has not announced its decision.

U.S. supporters of the agreement argued that it protected Western military needs in the region because it allowed free passage of nuclear-armed vessels.

"They're right," said one official, "in opposing the pact. We've got to be able to move our ships and aircraft with nuclear weapons. This policy allows many nations to provide landing rights for U.S. planes and port facilities for U.S. Navy vessels."

At the same time, they said, the agreement would have blunted anti-Americanism in Australian domestic politics.

Bob Hawke, Australia's prime minister, who was instrumental in drafting the pact, hoped it would defuse anti-nuclear sentiments on the fringe of his Labor Party without harming his nation's ability to cooperate militarily with the United States in the ANZUS pact.

In the United States, opponents of the pact said that its terms failed to guarantee access to ports and airfields.

New Zealand, for example, sees the terms of the proposal as forbidding stopovers by nuclear-armed ships and planes. In Australia, some opposition politicians also interpret the pact as denying such access.

The pact's ramifications, U.S. and French officials said, could have jeopardized U.S. strategic interests globally, notably in the northern Pacific.

For example, they said, the nuclear-free zone proposed by Indonesia for the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, would cover the Philippines and threaten the existence of U.S. bases there.

"We look at each proposal with our criteria," said a U.S. official, "but in practice it's looking less and less likely that we'd ever sign on to a nonnuclear zone anywhere."

The United States has signed four nuclear-free zones agreements, covering South America, Antarctica, outer space and the seabed.

But these accords are designed to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons in areas where none are stationed or where nuclear-armed old nations have declined to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, according to Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman.

WORLD BRIEFS

Renault Chief's Killing Acknowledged

PARIS (WP) — A French terrorist group has formally acknowledged responsibility for murdering a prominent industrialist here in November and repudiated two subsequent killings widely attributed to its militants, it was reported on Wednesday.

A statement signed by the underground organization, *Direct Action*, said the group killed Georges Besse, 58, head of the state-owned Renault automobile company. But it denied the attempted killing of the former justice minister, Alain Peyrefitte, in December and the thwarted bombing of Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere last month. Both were generally thought to be *Direct Action* attacks.

China Sets Rules for Correspondents

BEIJING (AFP) — Chinese authorities outlined on Wednesday rules they considered to be abnormal activities for foreign journalists here less than two weeks after expelling Lawrence MacDonald, the correspondent of *Agence France-Presse*.

In response to questions at a weekly press briefing, Ma Yubao, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, indicated that journalists in China could be considered to be engaged in abnormal activities if they entered an area not yet opened to foreigners or entered closed military zones to take photographs.

Mr. Ma also said that it could be considered abnormal if a journalist collected confidential state information through payments of money or other "improper means."

Shultz Backs Foreign Aid Package

WASHINGTON (AP) — The secretary of state, George P. Shultz, declaring that the United States now has "the winning hand" in competing with communism around the world, urged Congress on Wednesday to approve \$15.2 billion in overseas spending.

Mr. Shultz said that sharp cuts in appropriations over the past few years have forced the State Department to close posts abroad and have weakened U.S. foreign policy. "It doesn't make sense for the United States to be withdrawing from the world just as our ideas are opening to the forefront," Mr. Shultz said. He added that overseas programs dropped from \$22.9 billion in the 1985 fiscal year to \$19.1 billion last year and \$17.3 billion this year.

President Ronald Reagan is asking Congress for \$1.024 trillion for the 1988 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. That includes \$312 billion for the military and \$15.2 billion for foreign aid and international programs. "If we don't have the resources to do our job, we just have to cut out chunks of our job that should be done," Mr. Shultz said in a speech to a group of educators.

South African Detainees Tearable

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — People detained under South Africa's state of emergency have staged hundreds of hunger strikes and 20 disturbances that prompted authorities to use tear gas, the minister of justice said.

H. J. Coetsee said 1,456 emergency detainees have participated in hunger strikes between June 12 last year and Jan. 31. Mr. Coetsee said the actions were "mostly undertaken by large groups of detainees on an obviously orchestrated basis." He said authorities have used tear gas against detainees during 20 disturbances since the first state of emergency was imposed in 1985. They ranged from assaults on prison staff to ritual returns to cells after a break, he said.

The government has not said how many people it has detained. It told Parliament last year that 9,667 had been detained for more than 30 days since June 12, but gave no further details.

Iran Marks Anniversary of Gulf War

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Mass demonstrations were held across Iran on Wednesday to mark the eighth anniversary of the Islamic revolution as Iraqi jets attacked several Iranian cities.

Iran's War Information Headquarters warned Baghdad residents to evacuate the Iraqi capital because Iran would attack the city in the "coming hours" in retaliation.

In Tehran, many of the people filling the capital's biggest square raised their fists and shouted, "Air raids are not effective any more." When a warplane traced a line of white smoke across the sky and anti-aircraft guns opened fire. The national news agency, IRNA, said no attack was carried out on Tehran, but civilians were killed or wounded when residential areas in six other cities — Borujerd, Kerdash, Nahavand, Qom, Tabriz and Urmia — were bombed.

For the Record

The major opposition alliances in Bangladesh have called a nationwide half-day general strike for Monday to press demands that President Hussain Mohammad Ershad's government resign and call new national elections. (AP)

The Arctic Tern, a Piper six-seater aircraft, left Fairbanks on Wednesday for the North Pole headed for Paris in its quest to become the first single-engine propeller-driven plane to circle the globe pole to pole. Richard Norton, the pilot, and Colin Rosetti, the copilot, began their voyage Jan. 21 in Paris. (UPI)

MONEY: \$10.5 Million Was Skipped in Iran Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

The final sale in October generated any profit in the way that Colonel North's memo described. In that sale in October, the Iranians paid \$4 million in advance for 500 TOW anti-tank missiles; but the Pentagon charged the Central Intelligence Agency only \$2,037,000. The remaining \$1.9 million paid by Tehran has not been located.

Investigators now believe that Mr. Khasboggi inadvertently provided most of the diverted cash in one of the two other deals. The Arab financier had served as bank-blocked the shipment, a congressional source said in an apparent reference to government lawyers who were concerned about dipping into what was supposed to be a legally frozen Iranian arms cache.

After removing the radars from the arms package in May, the shipment's value totaled \$6.5 million, including the Hawk missile spare parts, costing \$4.4 million, and the TOW missiles, valued at \$2.1 million.

That \$6.5 million was taken from the Swiss bank account that had received Mr. Khasboggi's loan. On May 16, Colonel North and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force officer, moved the money into another Swiss account controlled by the CIA, according to the recent report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The next sale, in May, was again financed by Mr. Khasboggi. On May 15 he put \$15 million into the Swiss account to finance a package that was to include Hawk missile spare parts, two Hawk radars and 508 TOW missiles, sources said.

The radars, used to guide Hawk anti-aircraft batteries, were among the military supplies that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran had

purchased from the United States but which were never shipped from the United States after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized in November 1979. These military supplies have been the subject of legal dickerings for years between Washington and Tehran.

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Before the radars could be sent, however, "the legal people" blocked the shipment, a congressional source said in an apparent reference to government lawyers who were concerned about dipping into what was supposed to be a legally frozen Iranian arms cache.

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That \$6.5 million was taken from the Swiss bank account that had received Mr. Khasboggi's loan. On May 16, Colonel North and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force officer, moved the money into another Swiss account controlled by the CIA, according to the recent report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

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Soviet Cites Drop in Mortality Rate, Credits Anti-Drunkenness Campaign

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's campaign against drunkenness has led to a sharp fall in the mortality rate among the working population, according to statistics released Tuesday.

The Central Statistical Administration, opening up a once-taboo subject, reported that mortalities among the working population had dropped 15 percent since 1984: from 510 to 432 per 100,000 population.

The official news agency Tass said the drop could be traced to the decline in alcohol consumption. Tass also noted that job-related injuries had declined 33 percent in the last two years, and that deaths from cardiovascular diseases had fallen since 1984.

Since the late 1970s, the Soviet Union had kept certain statistics on the population secret, apparently because they would reveal a picture of a society in poor, and worsening, health. Under the campaign for openness begun Mikhail S. Gorbachev, such statistics again are being published. Figures on infant mortality released in November showed Romania lagging behind the West and Eastern Europe, except

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Inquiry in Iran Affair Is Said to Widen to Include Possible Cover-up

By Jack Nelson and Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The federal criminal investigation of the Iran-contra affair has widened to include recently discovered indications that key figures in the operation tried to cover up the affair as it began to unravel last fall, according to a government source.

The reported expansion of the investigation by the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, came Tuesday as FBI agents reviewed computer records of the National Security Council that sources said may shed new light on the affair.

It was not immediately clear whether information in those records was related to the broadened investigation.

The records, part of an electronic filing system disclosed to investigators by the White House this winter, contain copies of private messages sent between the council's offices to the White House internal computer network, called FROPS.

The suggestion that officials tried to conceal

parts of the Iran operation appears to focus on individuals who took part in the 18-month operation, in which proceeds from arms dealings with Iran were diverted to benefit the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

There is no indication that the allegations involve President Ronald Reagan or other senior White House officials, said the source, who asked not to be identified.

But, while refusing to describe the nature of the apparent effort at concealment, the source said Friday Tuesday that "the scandal aspect" of the Iran-contra affair "has been heightened to include a cover-up."

The computer messages under scrutiny by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which range from routine memos and obscene jokes to eyes-only accounts of intelligence operations, were composed and sent by most security council employees in the belief that they were not being recorded elsewhere.

In fact, however, their contents were stored on computer discs and retained for at least one to two months before being erased, a White House spokesman, Dan Howard, said Tuesday.

One useful administration official said: "We

were living under a delusion. We thought when we deleted them from our own files, that they disappeared. In fact, they were just going into storage."

NSC employees and even one former worker used the computer system regularly to send informal, confidential messages to one another, administration sources say. Since the messages often were not written for the formal files that make up the National Security Council's official document record, they may be especially revealing.

It was not known how many months' worth of messages were contained on the discs given to Mr. Walsh. However, on Nov. 28, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d ordered the preservation of all written, electronic and tape recorded data relevant to the Iran-contra inquiry. That would indicate that messages dating to at least the end of October were available.

The message records were said Tuesday to have led the Central Intelligence Agency to reopen its own investigation of its role in aiding a private supply pipeline to the Nicaraguan rebels that was directed by a former National

Security Council aide, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

The agency's Costa Rica station chief, who goes by the pseudonym of Tomas Castillo, reportedly had told CIA officials that he played no significant role in aiding Colonel North's management of the supply pipeline, an act that probably was not illegal but was against the agency's stated policy.

One government source said Monday, however, that an electronic message sent by Colonel North and preserved in the security council's computer discs describes Mr. Castillo's involvement in the rebel supply routes in detail.

Reagan Meets Panel
David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan met for a second time Wednesday with the commission that is studying reforms at the National Security Council, to answer questions about his knowledge of the affair. He was scheduled to spend one hour with the three commission members, former Senator John C. Tower, Republican of Texas; former Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie,

and Brent Scowcroft, a former national security adviser.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Tuesday that the three panel members had been allowed Tuesday to examine for one hour typewritten excerpts of Mr. Reagan's handwritten notes dealing with the subject.

Mr. Reagan personally reviewed his notes and determined what was relevant to the panel's inquiry before sending them to the commission, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Contrary to a statement he made earlier in the day, Mr. Fitzwater said the agreement stipulated that the notes would not be published in the board's report, expected next week, although he said they will "undoubtedly be discussed."

The White House also announced Tuesday night that Mr. Reagan had refused a request by the Tower panel to order his former national security adviser, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, and Colonel North, who was an aide to Admiral Poindexter, to testify.

Mr. Fitzwater said that the White House counsel, Peter J. Wallison, had determined that

such an order from Mr. Reagan would be "unlawful" because it would require Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North to "testify against themselves."

Mr. Fitzwater disclosed that the board had asked Mr. Reagan on Feb. 4 to act as commander in chief and order both men to appear before the board for questioning.

According to Mr. Fitzwater, Mr. Wallison responded two days later that Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter had a "constitutional protection against self-incrimination" and had a similar protection under Article 31 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Admiral Poindexter resigned and Colonel North was dismissed Nov. 25 after the disclosure that money from the sale of arms to Iran was diverted, possibly illegally, to the Nicaraguan rebels. Both men have returned to active duty in the military.

In December, Mr. Reagan urged Congress to grant limited immunity to Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter to compel their testimony before investigation panels.

Members of the Senate intelligence committee rejected Mr. Reagan's appeal.

Reagan Said To Choose Friend as Senior Aide

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, facing the most serious crisis of his presidency, is bringing Stuart K. Spencer, one of his oldest political confidants, into the White House to serve as a senior staff member, a source close to the president said.

Mr. Spencer, who helped run Mr. Reagan's first campaign for governor of California in 1966, is considered a master political operator.

The decision to draft him for the final two years of the Reagan presidency, and his willingness to accept after previously wanting only informal roles, reflect a deepening concern among White House officials over the direction of the administration and its lack of control over events.

The crisis stems in part from the secret arms sales to Iran and the apparent diversion of profits from such sales to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras. In addition, elections in November returned the Senate to Democratic control, and Mr. Reagan's health following prostate surgery has prevented him from playing a visible public role in recent weeks.

The source did not specify Tuesday which post Mr. Spencer would occupy, but it could be director of communications, a job recently vacated by Patrick J. Buchanan. Another possibility is assistant for political affairs. The current occupant of that post, Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., is also leaving the White House.

Mr. Spencer would not be reached for comment.

Mr. Spencer is one of several longtime friends of the president who have been pressing for the removal of Donald T. Regan as White House chief of staff. These friends maintain that Mr. Regan has acquired too much influence and has blocked other voices from reaching the president.

Mr. Regan, a former Wall Street executive and secretary of the Treasury, has openly conceded his lack of political experience and is said to welcome the arrival of Mr. Spencer. But, given Mr. Spencer's long and close ties to the president, he could come to rival the chief of staff in terms of influence in the White House.

Some sources close to the president have suggested that Mr. Regan is reluctant to leave the White House now because the Iran-Nicaragua affair would make it appear that he was "pinned out under some form of cloud," as one source said. If the Iran affair can be dissipated, the source added, Mr. Regan might be induced to leave sometime in the next few months.

Mr. Spencer and his partner, Bill Roberts, are regarded as pioneers in the business of political consulting. In 1964, a group of wealthy businessmen approached the two strategists and asked them to help run the campaign of Mr. Reagan, then an actor, for governor of California.

The Spencer-Roberts team did not share the rightist ideology of the Reagan supporters, but they took on the job and helped label Mr. Reagan with the winning slogan, "citizen politician." They had run Nelson A. Rockefeller's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964.



Dr. C. Everett Koop

Anti-AIDS Condom Ads Urged for TV But U.S. Networks Oppose Surgeon General's Proposal

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. surgeon general, saying that condoms offered the best protection from the deadly AIDS virus for those who "will not practice abstinence or monogamy," has called for condoms to be widely advertised on television.

Under questioning by members of a House of Representatives subcommittee, Dr. C. Everett Koop said Tuesday that the growing threat posed by acquired immune deficiency syndrome made such advertisements necessary.

He said that the ads "would have a positive public health benefit."

A small number of local television stations in the United States now accept advertisements for condoms. The three major networks do not.

Dr. Koop said that the advertisements should carry messages about the "proper use of condoms from start to finish" to assure their effectiveness.

He said he was particularly concerned about the rise in AIDS cases among blacks and people of Hispanic descent and urged that advertisements be developed and aimed at those groups.

Blacks make up 12 percent of the population but account for 25 percent of AIDS cases, he said, adding that Hispanic people, who make up 6 percent of the population, account for 14 percent of the cases.

AIDS, which cripples the immune system, is spread through sexual intercourse and exchanges of blood such as on contaminated hypodermic needles.

In the United States, the disease now mainly affects homosexual men and intravenous drug users, but 4 percent of the U.S. cases have been attributed to heterosexual intercourse. Many experts fear that proportion will rise.

The views presented by Dr. Koop to the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce were countered by opinions expressed by a number of Republican members and by representatives of the three television networks.

The network representatives said that such advertisements might prove offensive to viewers. However, they said that they would continue to review their policies on accepting advertisements.

William E. Dannemeyer, Republican of California, said that it was a "delusion" to present condoms as a means of protection from AIDS, given their potential for failure.

"Encouraging frightened citizens

to buy condoms and 'be safe' can only result in devastating consequences," he said.

Mr. Dannemeyer also said that advocating the use of condoms would undermine efforts to promote abstinence, heterosexuality and faithfulness to one sexual partner.

He recommended the enactment of other measures, including mandatory reporting to public health authorities of anyone whose blood tested positive for exposure to AIDS.

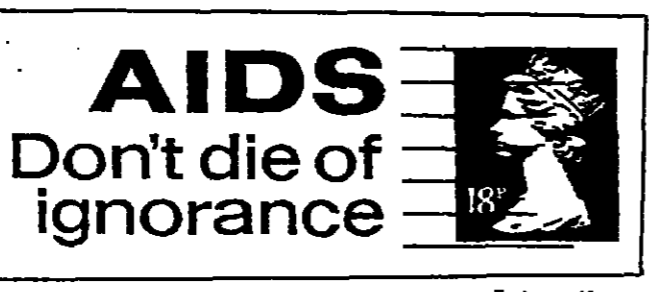
Mr. Dannemeyer also urged enactment of a requirement for pre-marital blood tests for the disease, and proposed making it a crime for anyone who knows he has been infected to "transmit bodily fluids" to other people.

Ralph Daniels, the vice president for broadcast standards at the NBC television network, said that advertisements for condoms "are unacceptable to a significant portion of our audience."

Some viewers, he said, regard such advertisements as offensive "on moral or religious grounds" because condoms are a method of birth control.

AIDS in East Germany
Niels Soennichsen, the head of an advisory group on AIDS at the East German Health Ministry, gave Wednesday the first official report of a death from the disease in the nation, Reuters reported from Berlin.

Mr. Soennichsen said 14 other East Germans had been found to be infected with the AIDS virus.



In a campaign against AIDS, the British Post Office will use this slogan as it cancels stamps on millions of letters.



Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, left, listening as Foreign Minister Mario Rafael Quizon of Guatemala read the final communiqué of the conference.

EC-Central America Meeting Closes With Hopes for Peace Even Dimmer

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Differences between Central America and its neighbors are sharpening, making a negotiated settlement of regional disputes more unlikely than ever, according to delegates at a meeting here called to discuss Central American issues.

The delegates — from the European Community, the Contadora negotiating group of Latin American countries and five Central American nations — issued a declaration backing the four-year Contadora effort to negotiate an end to tensions in the region.

But the three-day meeting was an exhausting exercise in which the gap between Nicaragua and its neighbors, particularly Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, was wider than ever, according to several participants.

"There is no willingness to settle their differences," a European diplomat said Wednesday. "The chances of a negotiated settlement are about nil."

It was the third meeting in as many years between EC officials, their Central American counterparts, and Contadora representatives.

This weekend, the presidents of El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala are to meet in Costa Rica. They are expected to initiate what amounts to a new Central

American initiative that sidesteps the Contadora process, apparently in an effort to isolate Nicaragua diplomatically.

"Here there are four countries which have democratic principles and institutions and one country, Nicaragua, which does not have democratic institutions," said the Costa Rican foreign minister, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

However, despite such criticism of Nicaragua, European delegates at the meeting said they remained opposed to the U.S. policy of using military force to put pressure on the Sandinists.

The Europeans appear to agree that the Contadora effort, led by Mexico and seven other Latin American nations, remains the best way of averting a U.S.-led invasion of Nicaragua, which they say their governments continue to oppose.

"We don't believe the problems of the area can be resolved by armed force," said the British representative, Lady Young. She repeatedly stressed British support for the Contadora process.

Three European representatives said their governments were concerned by remarks made by a special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, during a recent visit to Europe. They said that Mr. Habib had strongly suggested the possibility of a U.S. attack on Nicaragua and had asked for reduced European support for Managua.

Both European and Latin American officials privately criticized the Sandinists for failing to make the Nicaraguan revolution more pluralistic. But they voiced almost no support for the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan guerrillas, known as contras.

The tense relations between Nicaragua and its neighbors were typified by Nicaragua's refusal to let the foreign minister of El Salvador, Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, make his speech in the name of the five Central American countries represented. The Salvadorans reacted harshly, and in the end no speech was given.

Sikhs Excommunicate Punjab Leader

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — A serious schism between secular and religious Sikh leaders in India opened Wednesday when the region's five head priests ordered the excommunication of the moderate Sikh leader of Punjab state for defying their political orders.

The priests also issued an edict to India's 14 million Sikhs and to Sikhs around the world to shun the leader, Surjit Singh Barnala, who is chief minister of Punjab in India's highest-ranking elected Sikh official.

The unusual development was seen as a potential setback for the police drive against Sikh militants, but others saw it as strengthening

Mr. Barnala's hand if he gets Sikhs to ignore the priests' orders.

The action marked the first time that Mr. Barnala and other moderate Sikh elected officials in Punjab have been in an open confrontation with the top Sikh clergymen over who runs the state.

This was considered significant because in recent months, a major portion of the clergy has allied itself with Sikh militants carrying out violence in the name of preserving their religion. For example, the clergy oppose allowing the police to enter Sikh temples to arrest militants.

The action by the head priests created confusion as many other clergy leaders and experts denounced them as having no right to excommunicate anyone on any-

thing less than serious religious issues.

"There is no reason or logic behind what the high priests are doing," said Gopal Singh, a Sikh scholar, historian and English translator of the Sikh scriptures.

Mr. Barnala, 63, was elected as chief minister of the Punjab in 1985 and has enjoyed the support of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Under Mr. Barnala, the Punjab police has aggressively pursued Sikh radicals, arresting or shooting dozens of people each week, and also on occasion pursuing them into the compounds of Sikh temples.

But after the police tactics upset many Sikhs, members of various temple congregations voted into power in November a set of leaders

with known sympathies for the radicals to run the Sikh Temple Management Committee.

Weeks later, these temple management leaders installed five new head priests at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the Sikh religion's holiest shrine. The new priests, in turn, demanded that Mr. Barnala dissolve his political party, the Akali Dal, and extend his full political loyalty to them.

After Mr. Barnala refused to dissolve his party, the five priests declared him guilty of violating basic religious tenets.

Early Wednesday, Mr. Barnala refused, and in a significant development, won the support of his entire faction of moderate Sikh legislators. But he was declared excommunicated later in the day.

Manila to Study Rights Abuses by Rebels

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino, accepting a suggestion from top military leaders, announced Wednesday that a commission to investigate human rights abuses by communist and Moslem insurgents is to be set up in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino's announcement, at a meeting of military field commanders, was the latest in a series of recent moves by the government to calm discontent in the armed forces that has led to two small-scale military revolts in the last seven months and a spate of coup rumors.

The president led the commanders in an oath of allegiance to a new democratic constitution overwhelmingly endorsed in a Feb. 2 plebiscite. She had earlier signed a proclamation bringing the constitution into force.

Mrs. Aquino, who is commander in chief of the armed forces, said that the Philippines was on "the brink of war" because communist negotiators had ended a 60-day cease-fire and peace talks with the government on Sunday.

Since then, 30 persons, including 20 civilians, have died in clashes involving communist guerrillas, according to official reports. Five of those killed were children age 13 or under.

"The new armed forces will resume operations against the insurgents," said Mrs. Aquino. "The truth is over. Send this message out to all our troops so that none may be misled to relax their vigilance to their peril and that of the people they are charged to protect."

But she said she had not lost hope in a peaceful solution to insurgency and the government would explore the possibility of

opening negotiations with the insurgents on a regional and provincial level.

One officer said afterward that he interpreted Mrs. Aquino's comments as "a limited 'go signal' for government forces to take action against insurgents."

Defense Minister Rafael M. Ilete said the cease-fire had given soldiers time to train and improve their combat skills. He said commanders had orders to send out patrols, strike back if attacked and take pre-emptive action to prevent guerrillas from massing for assaults against population centers.

The president said the proposal for a commission "to investigate human rights violations on the part of nonmilitary people" had been initiated by Mr. Ilete and the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos.

Officials said the commission would investigate reported abuses by communist and Moslem insurgents fighting government troops. The military says such abuses have been largely ignored in the past.

Mrs. Aquino, the officials said, wanted to demonstrate to the armed forces that her administration was even-handed in its pursuit of human rights violations.

Shortly after she took office almost a year ago, Mrs. Aquino set up a seven-member presidential commission on human rights. But this body dealt only with alleged abuses by the military against suspected rebels and refused to look into insurgent violations.

Analysts said this was one of the issues which fueled a widespread feeling in the armed forces that the Aquino government was making concessions to the communists at the expense of the military and national security.

Teodoro Locsin Jr., a presidential adviser, said the new rights

commission would have equal voting status and funding to the existing panel.

Mrs. Aquino emphasized Wednesday that in combating insurgency, government soldiers were "expected to conduct themselves with honor and humanity against the enemy and show the utmost solicitude for the safety of the people."

Some members of the armed forces under former President Ferdinand E. Marcos earned a reputation for ill-discipline and excessive force against suspected communists and their supporters.

Many analysts say that while there has been considerable retraining, reorganization and improvement in the military leadership, the reform process is far from complete.

High Death Rate Found For Vietnam Veterans

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Within five years of returning to civilian life, U.S. Army combat veterans who served in Vietnam had an overall death rate 45 percent higher than a comparison group of veterans who served elsewhere in the same period, according to a government study about to be published.

In the first five years of individual discharges, there were 110 deaths among 9,324 Vietnam veterans and 73 deaths among 8,989 veterans who served elsewhere, a 45 percent difference in death rates. The report said violent deaths, including motor vehicle accidents, suicides, homicides and accidental poisonings, mainly drug overdoses, accounted for much of the difference.

U.S. Will Open Center To Fight Pornographers

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has announced the opening of a Center for Obscenity Prosecution and the creation of a task force of federal attorneys to lead a crackdown by federal and local officials on the pornography industry.

Mr. Meese, in a speech here Tuesday, said the center would be based in Washington and act as a national "resource bank" for prosecuting obscenity and child pornography cases.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Cross-Channel Cousins

Not yet linked by tunnel, Britain and France continue to parade their differences rather than what they have in common. But the similarities are striking: their economic problems, and the risk that the elections that both must hold by mid-1988 will complicate them.

Needed in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka used to be called pear-shaped. Tear-shaped would be more appropriate now. A democratic government with an army not fully under control is beset by a separatist movement relying on terrorism.

Four Fig Leaves Gone

When President Reagan held his last news conference, on Nov. 19, he was asked about the Iran arms deal and he gave a four-part defense: The United States had shipped only a token number of "defensive" anti-tank missiles to Iran; the U.S. government had not conditioned arms shipments by third countries like Israel; the weapons were not traded for hostages; they were used, rather, to promote a dialogue with Iranian "moderates."

Other Comment

Good News From Moscow

Good news from Moscow: With the release of a fairly large number of dissidents, Mikhail Gorbachev is paying off a mortgage of the recent past. After the 20th party congress in 1956, Khrushchev had opened the doors of the camps for hundreds of thousands of political prisoners.

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OPINION

Austerity in Europe: Joblessness Won't Solve Itself

By Olivier J. Blanchard and Lawrence H. Summers

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In recent weeks, we have seen the West German Bundesbank reduce interest rates by half a percentage point, but only with the gun of a strongly depreciating dollar held to its head.

safety net that has been woven over the past three decades. The result has been dismal. From 1980 to 1986, during a time of serious supply shocks (such as oil shortages) and through the partial dismantling of the welfare state, the unemployment rate in Western Europe has risen from 5.8 percent to 11 percent.

because of the reduced need for social welfare expenditures and the enlargement of the tax base as output expanded. In Britain and West Germany, more than half of government growth relative to GNP since 1972 can be attributed to abnormally slow GNP growth.

gets a lifeboat mentality among unions. The interests of the long-term unemployed come to be forgotten as unions serve the interests of the workers who remain employed. By shrinking the number of union insiders, protracted unemployment may induce unions to increase wage demands as they step-seeking to employ all of their initial members.

General Motors Used to Take Care of Flint

By Michael Moore

NEW YORK — There was a saying while I was growing up in Flint, Michigan, that General Motors would take care of us "from womb to tomb." The company had built our grandparents' homes, financed their cars, constructed their schools and paid them a wage that was unrivaled in blue-collar America.



work and the profitability of the company no longer provide any guarantee. The Chevrolet Chevette was once GM's biggest-selling car, yet thousands of Chevette workers lost their jobs in December because GM stopped producing it. Small cars mean smaller profits.

the Labor Department once defined as all but 2 percent of the population working, has been redefined by the Reagan administration as 7 percent unemployment: eight million people. The future looks even grimmer. The service sector will go the way of steel, autos and textiles. Computers and satellites make it possible to export office jobs anywhere.

May Gates Now Repair Relations Between the CIA and Congress

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

WASHINGTON — Gates Tuesday, Robert M. Gates next Tuesday for his confirmation hearing as CIA director. He will surely be confirmed, as surely he ought. But his appearance could accomplish more than that.

The writer, a Democrat, is senior U.S. senator from New York. He was appointed to the Senate in 1980 and served an eight-year term, the last four as vice chairman.

Mr. Goldwater was wild. On April 9 he sent a public letter to William J. Casey, the director of Central Intelligence, complete with an (expensive) deleted in the text as reproduced in The New York Times. Bill, he wrote, "This is an act violating international law. It is an act of war. For the life of me, I don't see how we are going to explain it."

nificant." Especially regarding a new development in an ongoing operation. On June 6, Mr. Casey, with the approval of the president, signed an agreement, which Mr. Goldwater and I signed as well, setting forth "improved oversight procedures."

Casey: No One Could Shoot Him Down

By Herbert E. Meyer

WASHINGTON — Just flinging intelligence out the door and hoping for the best is not enough. You need an estimate to one or another cabinet secretary, and it lands on the desk of some third principal deputy special assistant. If he reads it, he writes a covering memo and passes it on to the second principal deputy special assistant, who ignores it or puts his own memo on top of the one already there.

little known domestic and foreign publications to which Bill Casey is a subscriber. He carried four briefcases that were forever bulging with magazines and newsletters that no one on the staff had ever heard of. During meetings, he would ask our opinions of a relevant article in the latest issue of The Something Monthly.

Honor satisfied, we asked ourselves the larger question. Arrangements that had seemed to be working well had failed. Why? Was it that the statute requiring that the committees be apprised of "significant" operations did not sufficiently define "sig-

What says that Mr. Gates, at his confirmation hearing, be asked to reconfirm the "Casey accords"; that he state that he would resign rather than break them, for to do so would be equally a disservice to the president and to the community. (The statute gives the president an out in emergencies, but neither of these episodes was anything such.) Mr. Gates, a career civilian officer from the analytic side, will want to keep the accords. If one thing has evolved, it is that career intelligence officers have learned to work with Congress and want to do so. More than anything else, that is what the presidency needs: a career intelligence service out of politics and very much into analysis.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Michelin Votes No
PARIS — The bill introduced in Parliament with the object of imposing a duty on all raw rubber from foreign countries is meeting with opposition.

1937: Auto Strike Ends
FLINT, Michigan — America's greatest and most costly automobile strike came to an end with compromise victory for the industrial unionists, 44 days after it started.

OPINION

In Europe You Can Hear Another View of Reagan

By William F. Buckley Jr.

GENEVA — There are grounds aplenty for deliberating on the judgment of Americans to do so, with the silliness that abounds.

backed on American resentment. Especially they liked the poll that revealed that the majority of the American people thought Ronald Reagan was lying to them. They liked that because it served the purpose of sort of deflowering the Reagan myth, the Eagle Scout who cannot tell a lie. They liked that a lot.

ON THE RIGHT

mark engage in progressive aloofness from NATO, the Soviet Union will somehow forget them, as Switzerland succeeds in being forgotten, when the time comes to take over Europe.

Well then, what about the hostage question? Here she said the Europeans were puzzled. Not so much that an American president would say one thing and surreptitiously do another to aid an American held hostage ("We do that kind of thing all the time") but that the relation should insist that there was no relation between state policy and the release of the hostages.

It is absolutely mystifying to us why so much attention was given to the matter in the first place," she said. "But then, of course, in Europe we have a very long history of chiefs of state dealing with other chiefs of state, directly and indirectly. We consider it their job to do this. If overtures do not succeed, our reaction is: They seldom do. But occasionally they do, and it is the business of state leaders to keep trying."

One reminds her that Mr. Reagan insisted that the two transactions only coincidentally came together; that he had told friends it was all as simple as that he had flatly refused to deal with the Soviet Union concerning Mr. Zakharov, summit meetings or anything else pending the release of Mr. Daniloff.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



A Cardinal in Jerusalem

George Will's diatribe against Cardinal John O'Connor's difficult and well-intentioned mission to Jerusalem ("The Cardinal's Pilgrimage Covers Something Sinister," Jan. 16), is profoundly irritating. To be subjected to such a cast is an unexpected misery to one accustomed to reasoned argument in your pages.

wishes for nearly two decades, were allowed the self-evident right to choose their own government, it would be one formed by the PLO and Yasser Arafat. To ask the United States to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is to ask it to commit the foreign policy gaffe of the age, from which there is nothing to be gained and everything that America has left in the way of credibility as a peacemaker in the Middle East to lose.

mine where its capital shall be, and the act of recognition (the establishment of normal diplomatic relations) includes recognition of the capital, Cardinal John O'Connor knew when he accepted the invitation to visit Jerusalem that Jerusalem was its capital. When someone is invited to dinner, it is reasonable to expect him to acknowledge the host's address.

Black Gloves Had His Way; The Visitor Got the Message

By Sarah Burgess

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — One day last year while I was a student at Fudan University in Shanghai, I met an unusual man in the school cafeteria. He was an uneducated but literate Chinese farmer who had spent a year traveling around China to talk with people about attitudes and aspirations, local social and political conditions. He lived on about 5 cents a day, sleeping in train stations or outdoors. He planned to continue for another year.

asked me to give him "the report." The newcomer's trench coat, black gloves and pockmarked face almost made me laugh; he seemed a parody of an evil secret agent. But he insisted. It said that the writer was insane.

MEANWHILE

and then report his observations and suggestions to Deng Xiaoping. Many of the people who met him thought he was insane. He seemed to take at face value the party pronouncements about the supremacy of country folk and the proletariat, and party claims to govern "from the bottom up."

"Uh, I threw it out," I said. "Didn't you tell me it was written by a madman and was therefore only rubbish?" "In which trash can did you throw it?" "I don't know, just one of those standard trash cans on campus," I replied.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

not have understood Cardinal O'Connor's theology, but Mr. Buckley himself misunderstands. For Christians, the "greatest gift" is not Christ's death on the cross but his resurrection.

S.V. FLETTENBERG, London.

But What About Lin Jie?

As an American studying in Tianjin at Nankai University, which adjoins Tianjin University, I took interest in your report concerning the expulsion of Agence France-Presse correspondent Lawrence MacDonald for allegedly receiving intelligence from a Chinese student at Tianjin University. ("China Orders Reporter for AFP to Leave," Jan. 27). My one criticism is that the report did not adequately detail the fate of Lin Jie, the student involved. If the student's plight is given international attention, then perhaps the Chinese authorities will treat him less harshly.

The writer, a student in Harvard's East Asian studies department, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

General News

Marseille Struggles to Find a New Leader

By Edward Cody Washington Post Staff Writer MARSEILLE — Deprived of a legendary leader, Marseille has become a city in search of itself, a boisterous Mediterranean family suddenly left with no one to head the clan.

Claude Bertrand, a top aide to Mr. Defferre's unsuccessful opponent in the last mayoral election in 1983, said the city has suffered from "emotional instability" since the white-haired boss of Marseille passed from the scene.

Robert Vigouroux, as mayor, Mr. Vigouroux, who had little political experience or following of his own, was chosen largely as a compromise to avoid further battles in the badly split local Socialist Party.

be known he thinks he could be the man. Mr. Bertrand, his aide, said Mr. Defferre's death had opened a "space" that Mr. Gaudin hopes to fill by drawing both Socialist and rightist voters toward the center.

Anglicans Warned of a Split

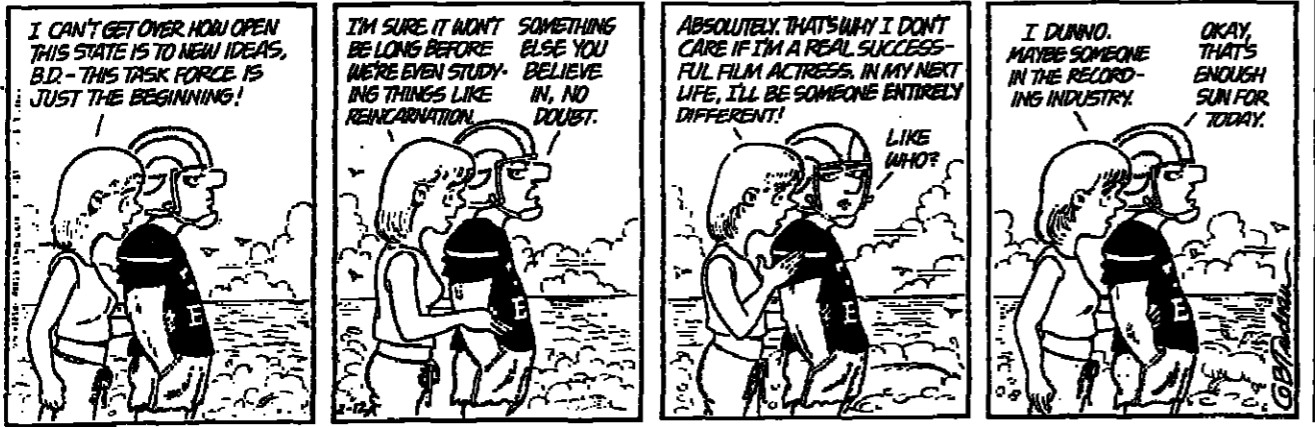
LONDON — The bishop of London, Graham Leonard, said he is prepared to lead a breakaway from the Church of England if women are allowed to become priests.

ways of continuing their existence within the universal church and would be entitled to explore such ways.



But the immigrants' numbers have generated resentment and racial incidents that have become a major part of city hall concerns. Partly as a result, the National Front, with its slogan "France for Frenchmen," has progressed from 5 percent of the electorate in 1983 to 24 percent in legislative elections last year.

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صك:امت الاصل

SDI: Skepticism Rises Over U.S. Ability to Deploy Missile-Defense System in Next Decade

(Continued from Page 1)

sensor technologies have officially been eliminated. In presenting the options for early deployment to Mr. Reagan, Defense Department officials have described promising technologies but not a "system architecture" that would describe the overall structure, feasibility and cost of an early deployment, according to officials of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

"We don't have an early-deployment architecture defined yet," said Frank Stirling, an aide to the SDI director, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, at a recent conference in Colorado. Congressional critics say such a blueprint is critical if an informed decision is to be made.

Advocates of early deployment find themselves in a quandary over how to describe the system. On the one hand, to sell the idea, they point out that the technology draws heavily on current, proven rocket systems. But to avoid conflict with the ABM treaty, they must portray the technology as new and exotic in order to proceed with testing under the broad interpretation of the treaty.

The treaty allows the testing of technologies undiscovered in 1972, based on "other physical principles." One senior military official said recently, "Either it's new or it's not new. Rockets are not new. There is going to have to be some very fancy legal footwork" if tests are to be allowed.

The National Test Bed, a \$100 million computer-simulation project that SDI officials have long contended would provide the "truth test" of whether a deploy-



President Ronald Reagan salutes during an address to American Legion members in Washington in which he defended his arms buildup as expensive but necessary.

ment would be affordable and effective — and hence lead to a decision on whether to proceed — will not be ready until late 1989 or 1990. Contractors have not broken ground for the headquarters of the test bed project. Critics question how a decision could be made until the test bed is in operation.

Some advocates of early deployment admit that there are many unresolved engineering issues. But they contend that without a near-term goal, it may be impossible to get Congress to provide enough money to answer the questions.

As conceived by officials of the program and outside, the first phase of a missile defense system would probably consist of three different types of interceptor rockets, each designed to knock out enemy missiles at different stages of their flight toward the continental United States.

While differing in some key respects, each of the three share some basic features: They would all be small, fast and nonnuclear, meaning that they would destroy oncoming missiles merely by colliding with them at very high speed.

The first line of defense for the early-deployment system would consist of small rockets, mounted on hundreds of orbiting "garage" satellites, that would attempt to knock out enemy missiles within minutes of launching, when their booster rockets provide a large, flaming target.

The second line of defense would involve a set of ground-based missiles, launched from the United States, that would seek out the independently targeted warheads released from the missiles. That job is

that surround its plume. But they point out that before any space-based rockets could be deployed, they would have to be drastically reduced, to about 250 pounds (113 kilograms) each, and that the SDI organization has yet to even issue a contract to address the engineering problems.

The trade magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology quoted an unnamed official of the program this week as saying that developing a 500-pound interceptor rocket, twice as large as the one required, would be "a piece of cake."

There is evidence, however, that Pentagon officials may be curbing their requirements for the space-based rocket in order to incorporate it in an early-deployment system. Originally, the interceptor rockets were expected to be able to defend the "space garages" in which they are housed against attack, and to aid in destroying warheads once they are released from enemy missiles.

Recent briefings to congressional staff members, however, suggest that the long-wave infrared sensor, one of three used to pick out targets, may be absent from an initial deployment because the technology would not be ready.

"The bottom line," said one congressional staff expert, "is that the rockets may not have the capability to defend themselves against attack" by missiles or space mines, the expected countermeasures.

Experts said similar technology problems might affect the second layer of defense, rockets launched from the ground that would seek and destroy warheads as they hurtle through space during the relatively long midcourse of attack.

The midcourse weaponry is called the Exoatmospheric Reentry Vehicle Interception System, or ERIS. It is an outgrowth of the 1984 Homing Overlay Experiment, in which a rocket launched from the South Pacific destroyed a dummy nuclear warhead fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base, about 3,000 miles (4,848 kilometers) away in California.

The maneuverable stage of the rocket used in the experiment, containing the sensors and umbrella-like "kill device" that hits a warhead, weighed more than 2,000 pounds. But any ERIS kill vehicle inexpensive enough to deploy in large numbers "has to be in the area of 100 pounds," said James Katchis, the manager of the program at the Army Strategic Defense Command office in Huntsville, Ala.

"The goal is not really one of size, but one of cost," said Mr. Katchis. "The idea is to make the cost of killing a re-entry vehicle about one or two million dollars."

Nor would anyone say how many ERIS missiles would be required, but the system would be responsible for protecting the entire country, officials say, not just the missile sites or specific cities.

Even some advocates of early deployment question whether the ERIS system would be able to identify warheads. "It is possible there will be very little discrimination ability in the ERIS system," said John Gardner, who left a post as the director of the SDI systems office to take a job at McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis.

"Even so, we think it is possible to do the job," he said. But critics say that because many missiles would be wasted on decoys, the cost of the system would quickly become prohibitive.

The current ERIS technology evaluation is not scheduled for completion until 1990 or 1991.

At about that same time McDonnell Douglas is to complete testing on the third layer, the High Endoatmospheric Defense Interceptor, or HEDI, that would be the last line of defense against an oncoming nuclear attack.

Unlike the ERIS project, the effort to develop a missile capable of intercepting warheads as they re-enter the atmosphere is not rooted in past experiments. "We are still at the ground-test stage," said Alan Sherer, the HEDI program manager for the army, "so the technology is not yet proven."

Eliminating decoys is not a major problem for the HEDI system; as the warheads re-enter the atmosphere most of the lightweight decoys would probably be filtered out or burned up. But the missile faces another challenge: The heat generated as the interceptor rocket rushes through the atmosphere can interfere with its own homing device, an infrared sensor located in the nose of the HEDI rocket.

Should the technology questions be solved, there is considerable question over whether the nation has the launching capacity to put the system into place. Conservative estimates indicate that at least 6 million to 8 million pounds of gear — including space "garages," sensors and the battle-management stations that would coordinate the defense — would have to go into orbit. Some say the figure is twice that.

Getting 8 million pounds into orbit would require, excluding maintenance flights, about 125 space shuttle launches, five times the number launched before the Challenger disaster last year.

In any event, most experts say they doubt the Marshall Institute's conclusion that ERIS deployment could begin in 1992, and that initial defense operations could begin by the middle of the decade.

CAREER: McFarlane 'Adrift'

(Continued from Page 1) ed, but apparently felt pressured by the criticism. Last week, David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, called some of Mr. McFarlane's testimony "strange."

Mr. McFarlane's testimony conflicted with that of Mr. Regan over the question of when the president first approved the shipment of weapons to Iran. Mr. McFarlane testified that the president had approved the initial shipment of weapons through Israel, while Mr. Regan testified that he had not.

Others involved in the Iran initiative, including Mr. McFarlane's successor, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, and his key aide, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, had refused to testify, invoking their protections against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Friends of Mr. McFarlane said this increased the pressure on him.

Leonard Garment, Mr. McFarlane's attorney, said he felt a sense of duty to testify, and did so truthfully, but found himself "surrounded by so much hostility and such intense political opportunism."

Mr. Garment said it had been "very difficult" for Mr. McFarlane that "so many people" were "prepared to take advantage of anything for purposes of making a political point."

Mr. McFarlane was taken to Bethesda Naval Medical Center on Monday, just hours before he was scheduled to be interviewed again by the special review board chaired by former Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas. The board is investigating procedures of the National Security Council in the Iran-contra affair.

Sources said the panel had scheduled a long session with Mr. McFarlane, in which he was to go over details provided by other officials and the panel's recommendations. The sources said the session was not expected to be confrontational.

However, an administration official who has known Mr. McFarlane since the early days of the Reagan presidency pointed out that Mr. Tower and another member of the panel, Brent Scowcroft, the former national security adviser, had been mentors to Mr. McFarlane. This official said that Mr. McFarlane may have felt anxiety about another long review of the Iran policy mistakes in front of two men for whom he had high esteem.

Others said that Mr. McFarlane's troubles ran deeper. They recalled that he had worked for Henry A. Kissinger when Mr. Kis-



Robert C. McFarlane

singer ran the NSC and often fashioned himself in Mr. Kissinger's mold as a strategic thinker, even though critics said he was not of the same depth.

Mr. McFarlane was said to be concerned about finding a way to continue influencing and making policy, perhaps in a future administration.

But the Iran-contra affair threatened to deny him such an opportunity, perhaps forever. "He worried," said one friend, "about whether he would ever be able to be confirmed again."

Mr. McFarlane often puzzled those who worked with him. He offered a quiet, self-effacing exterior, but to intimates he could reveal sharp emotional swings. He often lectured reporters about nuances of policy with complex sentences sprinkled with Latin phrases, but he also regaled them with imitations of Mr. Kissinger and former President Richard M. Nixon.

As national security adviser, Mr. McFarlane struggled to write a consensus on such issues as arms control out of Mr. Regan's feuding Cabinet members. He was not always successful.

After he resigned, he said that Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger had such "fundamentally different" views that it led to "paralysis" in decision-making.

Mr. McFarlane also said last spring that Mr. Regan's tenure as chief of staff had been marked by "growing disorder" in the White House. He made no secret of his disdain for Mr. Regan.

Mr. McFarlane, who remained a consultant to the NSC through last year and retained an NSC computer and secure phone in his house, often impressed others as unshakable.

David Kimche, the former director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, who dealt with Mr. McFarlane in the Iran arms sales, said of him Tuesday: "Some men are made of steel. But steel doesn't bend, it breaks."

Pinochet Says Ex-Agent Is 'A Deserter'

By Malcolm Coard

Washington Post Service SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet has described as "a deserter" the former secret police officer whose testimony last week in U.S. District Court in Washington implicated the Chilean leader in a cover-up.

The former agent, Major Armando Fernandez, testified to being an accessory to murder in the 1976 slayings in Washington of Orlando Letelier, an exiled Chilean diplomat, and his American assistant, Romo Moffitt.

Major Fernandez said General Pinochet had ordered a judicial cover-up to prevent U.S. extradition of suspects in the case.

General Pinochet, in his first public comment on Major Fernandez's flight to the United States, said Tuesday that "information I have indicates that this gentleman went thinking he was on the loose, when he was still in the army."

"As far as I'm concerned, he's a deserter," General Pinochet added. His comments appeared to confirm that the Chilean Army plans to cashier Major Fernandez for leaving the country without permission and without awaiting a response to his resignation request, submitted three weeks ago.

Observers have been expecting such a response as an attempt, in one diplomat's words, "to blacken Fernandez's name to contain the effects within the armed forces of his allegations."

Among human rights organizations, meanwhile, last week's revelations by Major Fernandez have rekindled hopes of getting new information on other unresolved political killings of Chileans.

Carmen Hertz, a human rights lawyer and widow of a radio station director in the northern town of Calama, said, "We believe Major Fernandez 'took part in the firing squad execution of my husband and 25 other political detainees in October 1973.'"

Mrs. Hertz said Monday that she would request the U.S. court to allow Major Fernandez to be questioned on the Calama executions.

The deaths were among 72 ordered in the Atacama Desert region during a visit by a military delegation from Santiago led by General Sergio Arellano Stark.

General Arellano was unavailable for comment this week, but in his previous statements on the case he has always said the deaths in the north were ordered without his knowledge.

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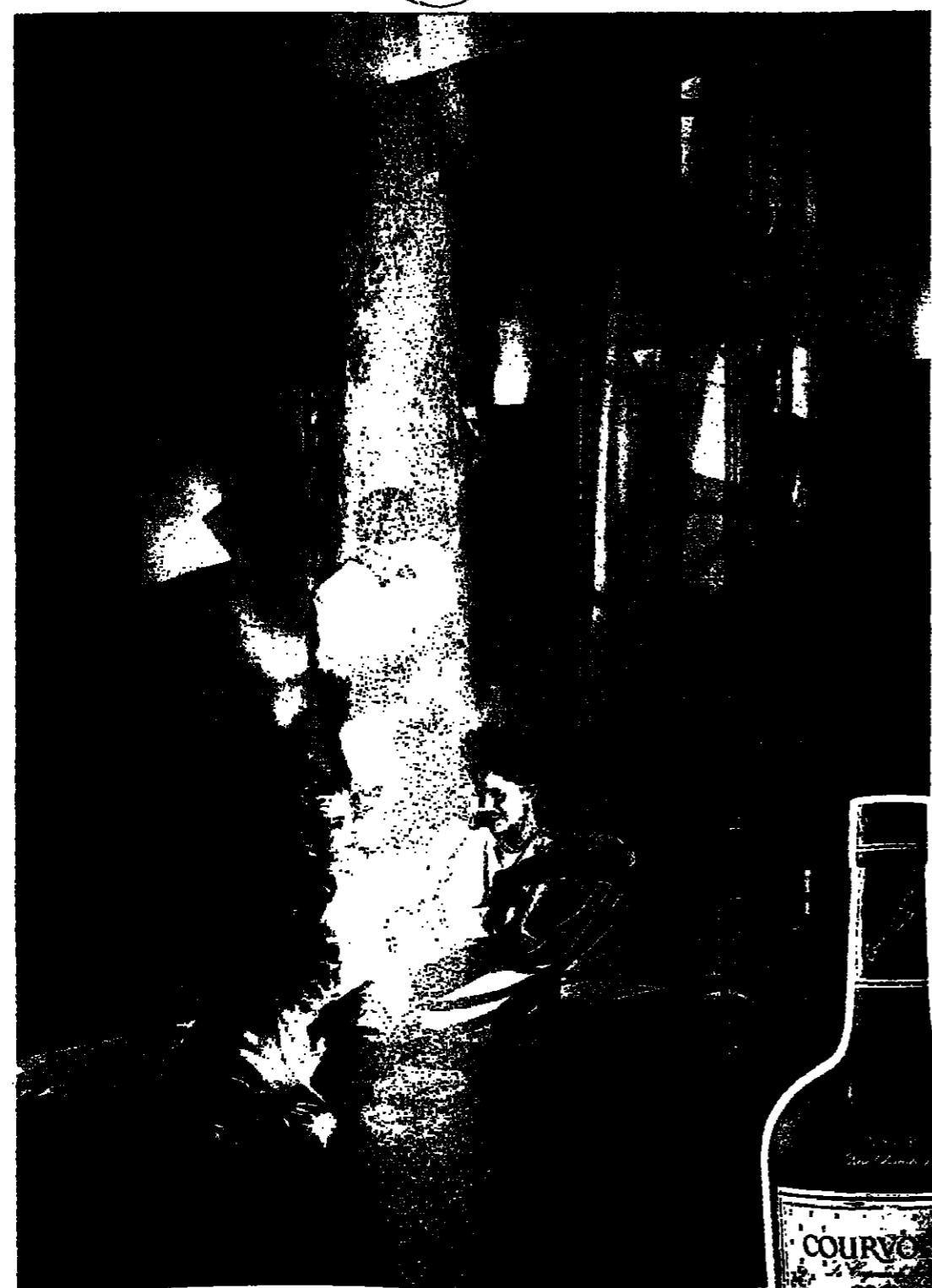
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SCIENCE

Freud's Fantasy On the Origin Of Neuroses

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recent discovery of a widely speculative manuscript by Sigmund Freud, which had long been thought lost, promises to touch off a new round of debate about the influences that spawned psychoanalytic thought.

In the 1915 manuscript, titled "A Phylogenetic Fantasy," Freud proposes that anxiety, paranoia and other mental disorders each embody modes of behavior that were once adaptive for the human species in the stages of evolution before and during the Ice Age.

Although Freud evidently came to view some of the ideas in it as theoretical dead ends, the manuscript is certain to come under meticulous scrutiny by scholars seeking new clues into the development of his thinking. Because the ideas are so far-fetched, some allies of psychoanalysis fear Freud's critics may use the paper to dismiss the entire body of his work.

The manuscript, which will be issued in English translation later this spring by Harvard University Press, has already proved useful to scholars tracing Freud's thinking. Despite the fact that Freud evidently discarded it, ideas articulated in it emerge in bits and pieces in later writings. The document also points to the influence on Freud of the biological thinking of his time, especially the now discredited theories of the naturalist Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, who wrote in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Freud wrote the paper during a period of considerable stress in which he superstitiously feared that his own death was impending and in which some of his disciples were leaving the fold and proposing rival theories. One of those disciples, Carl Jung, would lean heavily on evolutionary ideas similar to those used by Freud in this recently found document.

In the manuscript, according to many scholars, Freud appeared to turn to a literary mechanism he would use often in the explication of his ideas: He put forward a story that might or might not be grounded in reality but whose mythological content revealed what he saw as basic human conflicts.

"The Phylogenetic Fantasy" — a phrase Freud used in referring to his manuscript in a letter to an associate, and which has been used for the new publication — is in two parts. The first summarizes in a staccato style his emerging explanation of the origins of the neuroses and other mental problems.

The second half describes how these mental problems might be remnants of humanity's evolutionary travails. It elaborates on a theory of civilization Freud had first put forth two years earlier in "Totem and Taboo," a central drama playing on a familiar Freudian theme, the rivalry of father and son. He depicts a primitive horde of Ice Age people, headed by a tyrannical father. The father in this archetypal drama drives the sons into exile and they return to kill him in what can be seen as a variation on the Oedipal struggle.

The guilt that ensues from that murder, Freud proposed in "Totem and Taboo," has been passed on in human heredity. In the recently found manuscript, Freud traces all human psychopathology to this drama. He proposes that each element of this primal drama — parental tyranny, exile, murder, elation after the death and depression — has found its way into the modern psyche as one mental disorder or another.

The manuscript was created at a time when Freud already had a

complex theory of personality but it appears to be part of his effort to bring that theory more nearly into line with the evolutionary ideas that were the passion of the day, particularly the ideas of Charles Darwin and Lamarck.

"I'm sure Freud would be horrified to find this published," said Arnold Modell, a psychoanalyst at Harvard Medical School. "But for Freud scholars it is quite a significant find."

The manuscript is one of 12 papers that Freud wrote in 1914 and 1915 in which he set forth the main theoretical underpinnings of psychoanalysis, a part of his work Freud called the "metapsychology." His intention was to formulate an all-embracing, grand theory of the psyche.

Freud chose to publish five of those papers and it had long been assumed that he destroyed the other seven. The best known of the published papers is "Mourning and Melancholia."

Freud wrote to many colleagues while he was working on the metapsychology, reporting on the progress of what he said would be the definitive summary of his theory.

Then, in a puzzling reversal, in a 1919 letter to Lou Andreas-Salomé, a close disciple, Freud denied that he had ever written the missing papers, including the newly discovered "Fantasy." The discovery of the missing manuscript deepens the hopes of some scholars that other lost Freud papers may yet turn up.

The manuscript was among documents belonging to Freud's daughter Anna, who died in 1983. The documents were found in a trunk containing the papers of Sandor Ferenczi. Freud had sent him a copy for comment.

Only a handful of American psychoanalysts have, as yet, seen the essay. The manuscript was published in German last year.

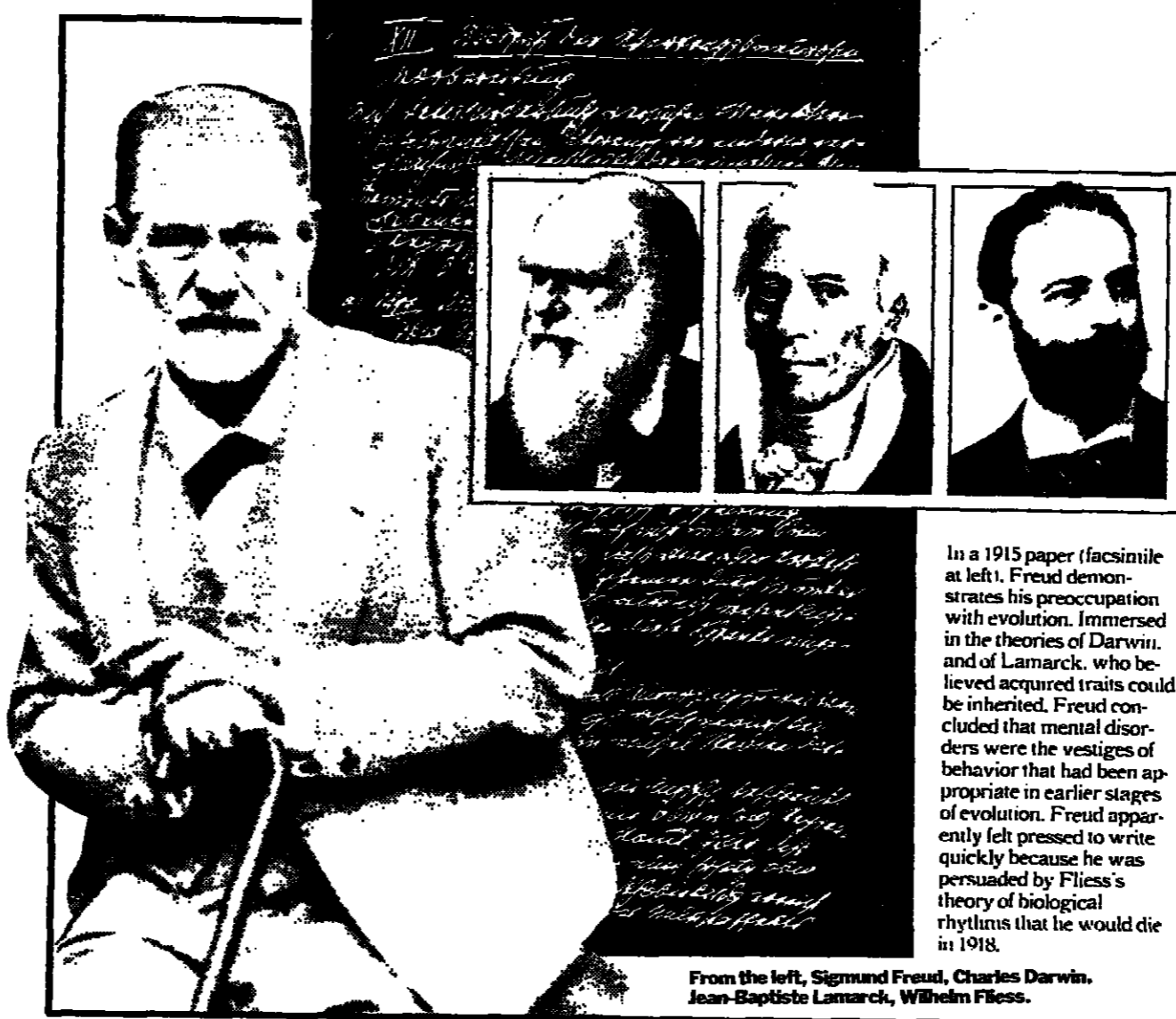
According to letters he sent at the time to several colleagues, Freud wrote the 12 metapsychological papers in a feverish burst of productivity over six months or so, when the disruptions of World War I had reduced his patients to two or three a day.

In the earliest stages, as Freud tells the fantasy story, humans lived in small bands in an Eden-like paradise where their survival needs were easily met. But with the onset of the Ice Age, people become highly anxious. The same anxiety, Freud proposed, is seen in infants who are fearful of strangers and anything new, and in adults as "anxiety hysteria," a neurosis that might now be called an "anxiety disorder."

As the Ice Age intensified and food shortages worsened, Freud wrote, the human hordes had to limit reproduction; they turned, he said without elaborating, to "perverse satisfactions" instead of genital sex. This, Freud proposed, is the basis for the neurosis he called "conversion hysteria," which today would be called simply hysteria. In that disorder, according to Freud, a sexual impulse is inhibited and shows up in disguised form as, for instance, an imaginary paralysis.

As the Ice Age continued, humans gathered in small groups, each dominated by a strong, brutal father figure. The father figure used his intelligence and the newly discovered power of language to assert his invulnerability and exclusive right to the women in the group. This phase of mankind has left the legacy, Freud asserted, of obsessional neurosis, a psychic legacy for mankind in which some people are obsessed with the need to follow rules and are the captives of detail.

Similar scenes, particularly notions in which Freud depicted the



From the left, Sigmund Freud, Charles Darwin, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, Wilhelm Fliess.

In a 1915 paper (facsimile at left), Freud demonstrates his preoccupation with evolution. Immersed in the theories of Darwin, and of Lamarck, who believed acquired traits could be inherited, Freud concluded that mental disorders were the vestiges of behavior that had been appropriate in earlier stages of evolution. Freud apparently felt pressed to write quickly because he was persuaded by Fliess's theory of biological rhythms that he would die in 1918.

castration of sons by the tyrannical father, suggested to him the evolutionary underpinnings of schizophrenia, mania and depression.

It was his view that each of these responses were all in some way reasonable adaptations to prehistoric reality. For example, Freud saw anxiety as an appropriate response to the hardships of the Ice Age and paranoia as a reasonable response of the sons to the tyrannical, castrating father. In Freud's view, these responses, acquired by one generation, were then passed on to successive ones.

Several scholars note that the "Fantasy" shows the strong influence on Freud of the thought of Lamarck, who proposed that characteristics acquired by an organism during its lifetime could be passed on to successive generations — a point of view thoroughly discredited by modern genetics.

It was not unreasonable for Freud to take Lamarck as seriously as he did, according to Stephen Jay Gould, an evolutionary biologist at Harvard University, and author of "Ontogeny and Phylogeny," in which he discusses Freud's evolutionary beliefs.

"When he learned his biology in the 1880s, Lamarck and recapitulation theory were prominent," Dr. Gould said. "But at the end of his life, when biology had thoroughly rejected Lamarck and recapitulation, Freud still clung to it. He had woven that view of evolution so thoroughly into his own thinking, that he needed it for the logical consistency of his own theories."

The lost works may have found their way in disguised form into later publications by Freud. David Rapaport, a Chicago psychoanalyst, proposes for instance that "Beyond the Pleasure Principle" and "The Ego and the Id" are repositories of ideas from the lost papers.

Some passages that Freud inserted after 1915 into later editions of earlier works show evidence of the ideas developed in the "Fantasy." In 1919, for instance, Freud added to "The Interpretation of Dreams," first published in 1900, a passage saying that "an individual's development is in fact an abbreviated recapitulation" of the development of the whole human race.

Even Large Valium Overdoses Are Unlikely to Cause Death

By Harold M. Schmeck
New York Times Service

THE tranquilizer diazepam, also known under the trade name Valium, is commonly used in suicide attempts but seldom causes death, experts say.

"In fact, it turns out to be the best thing for a would-be suicide to take," Dr. Philip Muskin of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center said Tuesday, because diazepam alone is unlikely to cause death, leaving the would-be suicide with another chance at life.

Robert C. McFarlane, the former White House national security adviser, was hospitalized Monday for an overdose of the drug.

Some people have taken extremely large quantities of diazepam and have evidently suffered no major effects except sleeping for 48 hours. Specialists are often reluctant to specify what they mean by extremely large doses because they do not want to provide inadvertent advice to a would-be suicide.

McFarlane was reported to have taken more than 20 tablets. Experts said individuals had survived many times that amount. The drug is commonly taken in 5- or 10-milligram tablets. The risks of the drug are substantially greater, however, when large quantities are taken in combination with alcohol or other drugs.

Dr. Herman van Praag, chairman of the department of psychiatry at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, cautioned that it was extremely difficult to assess the motive of anyone who took a drug overdose. On the other hand, he said drug overdoses were the most common means in attempted suicides.

Diazepam is one of a class of medicinal compounds, the benzodiazepines, that are widely used against anxiety and as sedatives and muscle relaxers. McFarlane was reportedly taking it for back pain, an accepted use of the drug.

Until 1981, Valium had for many years been the single most widely prescribed drug in the United States and probably in the world. In recent years it has lost that preeminence, although it is still widely used.

Dr. Bruce H. Medd, an assistant vice president of Hoffmann-La Roche in Nutley, New Jersey, manufacturer of Valium, estimated that on any given day three million Americans might take diazepam and that eight million or nine million might take it over a year.

poses could function well while using it. Today, however, specialists say it can be addictive when taken in excessive amounts over a long time.

Diazepam is extremely soluble in fat and, consequently, is taken up rapidly by the brain. It is estimated that the drug gets to its appropriate receptors in brain cells in 60 seconds.

A drawback to the drug is that it also lingers for a relatively long time in the body. It has been estimated that it takes the body as long as 50 hours to dispose of half of the drug.

The most common adverse effects of diazepam are lethargy, occasionally blurred vision or forgetfulness. Sometimes a patient who is under treatment for anxiety will appear to go into a state of depression. Specialists say that anxiety and depression often went together and that the depression in such cases was not likely to be a direct result of the drug but a manifestation of the patient's underlying condition.

The latest edition of the American Medical Association's Drug Evaluations text said benzodiazepines were usually the drugs of choice when anti-anxiety or sedative action was needed. The drugs are also used in some cases for alcohol withdrawal, seizures and localized muscle spasms.

IN BRIEF

Giant Ape Bones Found in Vietnam

TUCSON, Arizona (LAT) — The first western anthropologists to visit North Vietnam since before the war have confirmed Vietnamese reports that prehistoric humans may have lived in Southeast Asia side by side with a massive primate known as Gigantopithecus.

John W. Olsen and Russell L. Ciochon, both of the University of Arizona, also confirmed that Vietnamese archaeologists have located new fossil deposits that may contain the first skull from the extinct ape. So far, identification of Gigantopithecus has been based upon the discovery in India and China of more than 1,000 teeth and three jawbones. Scientists say the docile, plant-eating ape stood nine feet (2.7 meters) tall and weighed more than 600 pounds (about 272 kilograms).

The Arizona researchers said in a recent interview that they plan to return to Vietnam in December to help excavate the sites.

Survey Shows Support for Chemistry

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — A survey conducted for the American Chemical Society says that most Americans lack "the slightest idea" of what chemistry is, but regard it as important.

Despite the evident ignorance of most of the 1,448 respondents, 81.7 percent of them stated that they supported chemistry and chemists, according to pollsters for Cambridge Reports Inc. of Cambridge. People were less enthusiastic about chemical companies and manufacturers.

Leukemia Treatment Is 'Encouraging'

BOSTON (UPI) — Researchers have produced promising results treating a type of adult leukemia with an experimental therapy that involves transplanting patients' own bone marrow after it has been treated with tailor-made antibodies.

"It's encouraging," said Dr. Edward D. Ball of the Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, New Hampshire. "Prolonged disease-free survival is being achieved in patients who historically would have relapsed."

Magnetometry Leads to Lost Tomb

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Magnetometry, the science of measuring the intensity of the earth's magnetic field, led archaeologists to what they believe is the long-lost tomb of the sons of the Egyptian king Ramses II. Kent R. Weeks, a leading Egyptologist and associate professor at the University of California at Berkeley, recently reported.

He said he unearthed the debris-filled entrance of the 3,300-year-old tomb in January below a quarter-century-old sewer line in Egypt's Valley of the Kings. He used a combination of sonar, radar and magnetometry to find the right entrance, Mr. Weeks said in a report issued by the University of California.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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THE HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION MANAGER
PERSONNEL DIRECTORATE
ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY (ADNOC)
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The successful applicant, perfectly fluent in English, French and possibly a third language, especially German, will have a civil law background and at least 5 years successful practice in an international law firm or international corporation. He or she will be adept at legal research and writing, have a keen practical understanding of international trade and commerce, and be able to travel.

The post should be filed by May 15.

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The Requirements

University degree. Previous field managerial experience with proven ability to manage people, relief operations and development programs are vital. The candidate needs to have the ability to manage the financial issues related to operations with an annual turnover ranging from 100 to 300 Million Swiss francs. Fluent English and/or French, as well as good knowledge of the other language is required. Knowledge of Spanish and/or Portuguese would be an advantage.

The League

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Crackdown on Smoking Burns Tobacco Stocks

By VARTINIC G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Tobacco stocks, the market's best-performing group last year, ran into a slight selling squall Tuesday...

Low inflation is reducing cigarette makers' pricing flexibility.

U.S. Shifts Reporting On Trade

Seeks Accuracy By Delaying Data

The Commerce Department's estimate of the merchandise-trade deficit, but the department hopes to change that starting next month...

Paine Webber: Searching for a Niche

Having failed after seven years to push the group into investment banking's rich inner circle, its chairman, Donald B. Marron, is scaling down his goals.



By James Sterngold

NEW YORK — Donald B. Marron, chairman of the Paine Webber Group, delighted recently in showing the playful new David Rockney photo montage hanging on the wall next to his desk...

EC Seeks to Halt Evasions of Dumping Duties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — In a move likely to aggravate trade tensions between Western Europe and Japan, the European Community proposed a crackdown Wednesday on assembly plants designed to evade anti-dumping regulations...

Hoechst Says It Will Sue EC In European Court Over Raid

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the West German chemical giant, said Wednesday that it will sue the European Community Commission...

First Interstate Learns Difficulties of a Hostile Bid

SAN FRANCISCO — First Interstate Bancorp's aborted bid to acquire BankAmerica Corp. illustrates the difficulty of making hostile banking takeovers work...

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, D.M., S.F., etc. and rows for London, New York, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values for different currencies and regions.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various terms and currencies.

Key Money Rates Feb. 11

Table showing key money rates for different locations like London, New York, etc.

Asian Money Markets Feb. 11

Table showing Asian money market rates for various Asian currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds Feb. 11

Table showing U.S. money market fund data, including Merrill Lynch Money Assets.

Low Dollar Means Green Pastures for Foreign Investors in U.S.

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune



DAVOS, Switzerland — Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, had spent nearly half an hour extolling the economic virtues of Georgia during a symposium of the World Economic Forum...

But that picture may be changing fast. "The Koreans do not always explain everything they may be doing," said Kieran McGowan...

Gold

Table showing gold prices and market data.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on February 9, 1987: U.S. \$176.02

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HARRY WINSTON Rare jewels of the world. Present during the month of February their latest collection at the Palace Hotel in Gstaad and the Badrutt's Palace in St Moritz.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 3.00 p.m. volume, Amex 3.00 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Gains, Prev., Declines, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Prev. Today, Week, Year, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Prev. Close, Today's High, etc.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Declines, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % Buy, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Previous, Today, etc.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advanced, Declined, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Previous, Close, Today, etc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Trendless Trading on NYSE

United Press International. NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange was showing small gains late Wednesday in moderate trading after three days of moderate declines.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Jon Grovesman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said buying picked up in the afternoon because it looked as though the course of least resistance was upward.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 11 Feb. 1987. Advertisement listing various investment funds and their performance.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'BUSINESS', 'Reuters', and 'FED: Policy Shift'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Reuters's Pretax Profit Rises 39%

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC, the fast-growing financial information and news group, said Wednesday that its pretax profit rose 39 percent in 1986...

half-exchange rates jumped 43 percent to \$620 million, from \$434.1 million a year earlier.
Glen Renfrew, Reuters managing director and chief executive, said 1986 profit would have been considerably higher had the group not invested heavily last year.

He added that said Insinet's trading system would be integrated by May into a new electronic securities sales, Equity 2000, providing price information on about 100,000 equities, futures, options and commodities.
Equity 2000, which is in its final testing stages, will offer faster and more detailed price information than Reuters's existing systems, which are able to provide coverage on 80,000 financial instruments, Mr. Renfrew said.

BA Shares High As Trade Starts

LONDON — Shares of British Airways PLC, which was sold to the public last week for \$900 million sterling (\$1.37 billion), were trading Wednesday at nearly twice their offered value in their first day on the London Stock Exchange.
Official dealing began at 119.5 pence (\$1.83) for the shares, offered originally at 65 pence, but dropped later to 110.5 pence.

Goldsmith, Hersant Submit Only Bids for France's La Cinq

PARIS — Sir James Goldsmith, the Anglo-French financier, and Robert Hersant, the rightist French press baron, are the only bidders for the private French television station La Cinq, a government commission has announced.
The National Commission for Communication and Liberties, or CNCL, in closing the list of bidders for the government's sale of two private channels, said Tuesday night that five groups would bid for the other channel, TV6.

La Cinq and TV6 franchises were granted by the former Socialist administration but scrapped by the rightist government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, on the ground that they had not been fairly offered.
In a separate development, the culture and communications minister, François Léotard, said the government would not lower the minimum price of 3 billion francs (about \$496 million) that it had set for the 50 percent stake in TFI that will be privatized. State-owned TFI is France's most popular television network.

Porsche Revenue Declined 5.5% In Its First Half

STUTTGART — Porsche AG, the West German sports car manufacturer, said Wednesday that its revenue fell to 1.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$940 million at current exchange rates) in the six months ended Jan. 31, down 5.5 percent from 1.8 billion DM a year earlier.
The company did not report six-month profits. But Heinz Brantitzki, the deputy chairman of Porsche's managing board, said net profit is expected to total less than 70 million DM in the current fiscal year, a decline of at least 7 percent.

Canada to Sell TeleGlobe

OTTAWA — State-run TeleGlobe Canada Inc., which handles Canada's overseas telecommunications needs, is to be sold to Memo Data Inc. for 608.3 million dollars (\$456 million), the Ottawa government announced Wednesday.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

U.S. Said to Nominate Burch to Head Intelsat

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
The U.S. government has nominated Dean Burch, a communications lawyer and former assistant to Republican presidents, to head Intelsat, the international satellite consortium, a government official has told The Washington Post.
The official said Tuesday that the State Department has instructed Comsat, a communications company that represents the United States in the 112-state Intelsat consortium, to nominate Mr. Burch as director general.

Intelsat fired its last director general, Richard R. Colino, in December after allegations of unauthorized payments to mortgage brokers for arranging a loan to refinance the consortium's new Washington offices. Mr. Colino has denied the allegations.
Other countries may also nominate candidates to head Intelsat, which operates a global communications system that handles two-thirds of all overseas telephone calls and most international TV broadcasts.

Mr. Burch was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1964 and 1965; chairman of the Federal Communications Commission from 1969 to 1974; served as counselor to Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, and has been a partner in the law firm of Pierson, Ball & Dowd since 1975.
Unilever, the British-Dutch consumer goods conglomerate, announced Tuesday that it had completed its \$3.1 billion acquisition of Chesbrough-Pond's Inc. of Westport, Connecticut, and that Morris Tabaksblat, a Unilever director, would become chairman and chief executive effective March 1.

Mr. Tabaksblat, 49, succeeds Ralph E. Ward, 65, who has run Chesbrough since 1968. The company manufactures personal-care products, including Cutex nail polish and Q-Tips cotton swabs. Chesbrough will be a subsidiary of Unilever United States Inc.
Mr. Tabaksblat, born in Rotterdam, studied law at Leiden University. He joined Unilever in 1964 and has worked in the Netherlands, Spain and Brazil.
Ball-Incon Glass Packaging Corp. is the name of a new glass container manufacturer formed in a joint venture by Ball Corp. and TBC, American branch of the Dutch TBG group. Frank A. Becken, 53, group vice chairman for glass containers at Ball, will be chairman of the new company and H. Ray Looney, 51, head of TBG's glass operations, will be president.

COMPANY NOTES

De Laurentis Entertainment Group Inc. of Los Angeles said its Australian subsidiary had completed a public offering to Australian investors of 55 million ordinary shares, or 50 percent of the company, at 50 cents each. Proceeds will be used in part to finance film production and distribution.
Eastern Airlines said it had agreed to sell or lease six Airbus Industrie A-300 wide-body aircraft to another Texas Air Corp. unit, Continental Airlines, at undisclosed terms.
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. said it acquired Diaphon AB, a Swedish research and development company in Gothenburg, for an undisclosed cash sum. 3M said that Diaphon's technology was expected to result in a series of hearing aids that can be programmed by computer.
Pirelli SPA of Italy said it had signed a \$25 million contract with MRF Ltd., India's second-largest tire producer, to provide engineering assistance and machinery for a new MRF plant that will manufacture 3,500 tons of conveyor belts a year near Madras.
Au Printemps SA, the French department store and supermarket chain, has taken a 14.66 percent stake in

La Redoute, the mail order and specialty store company, that is valued at 500 to 600 million francs (\$82 to \$99 million). Au Printemps said that the acquisition sheltered Redoute from any hostile takeover.
Siemens AG, the West German electronics conglomerate, said that the number of foreign shareholders in the company more than doubled in the four years to Oct. 1. Investors living abroad constituted 21 percent of all shareholders as of Oct. 1, and the foreign stake in Siemens' share capital had risen to 44 percent, worth 2.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.32 billion), from 30 percent in 1982.
Unocal Corp. of Schaumburg, Illinois, said it would raise its price on refined oil products by two-tenths of a cent per gallon on Feb. 15 to reflect a charge imposed on oil companies by the U.S. government to pay for the "superfund" to clean up toxic waste.
Volkswagen AG expects to increase its car prices in the United States this year because of the weak dollar, the group's chairman said. In 1986, VW raised its U.S. prices fourfold because of the dollar's weakness, and combined sales of VWs and the Audi fell about 6 percent to 275,000 cars.

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Merger of Contel, Comsat Advances

ATLANTA — Stockholders of Contel Corp., a telephone company, and Communications Satellite Corp., a quasi-governmental U.S. telecommunications company, have approved a stock-swap merger valued at about \$2.5 billion.
State agencies and the U.S. Federal Communications Commission still must approve the merger, which has been questioned by competitors and congressmen. Officials of the two companies said Wednesday that they were confident the marriage would be approved.
Spokesmen said Tuesday that the company would keep the name Comsat but would be managed by executives from Atlanta-based Contel, which has 2.3 million local telephone customers. Comsat, based in Washington, sells satellite capacity for international telephone and television networks.

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FED: Policy Shift Feared

(Continued from Page 1)
Federal Open Market Committee will not be made public until April 3.
"The economy is playing a big part here," said Mitchell J. Feld, head of fixed-income research at Smith Barney. "An increase in the discount rate would just undo everything they have done so far."
Economists believe that the Fed is trying to tell the financial markets that it has put its accommodative policy of lower interest rates on temporary hold.
They suggested that the Fed is trying to signal that any possibility of another cut in the discount rate, which now stands at 5.5 percent, is clearly out of the question in the short term.
"Don't count on any more easing," said Lawrence Christiano, chairman and chief economist for Chase Econometrics. "The Fed isn't going to ease any further until the dollar stabilizes."
The Fed's apparent decision to allow the market to bid up short-term interest rates is designed to reinforce that impression, many economists say.
"If it doesn't shore up the dollar," said Irwin L. Kellner, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, "at least it's telling the market that there is a two-way street when it comes to the dollar."
"There is a need for any central bank to remind everyone about concern for its currency," he said.
Just how long the Fed will allow short-term rates to move higher is emerging as a key concern. The Fed will have to walk a fine line, tempering its concern for the dollar with the prospects for economic growth.
Mr. Kellner said that the Fed is far from abandoning its accommodative policies because it fears the staffing out of any economic growth this year. It would not hesitate, he said, to add liquidity to the credit market and halt the rise if it appears to steep.
Most economists agree that the Fed wants to avoid a major strengthening of the U.S. currency, which could result if currency markets view the current rise in rates as an overall trend.
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COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS IN THE SUPREME COURT
COMMON LAW Side NO. 549
BETWEEN
BANCO AMBROSIANO OVERSEAS LIMITED (In Liquidation)
Plaintiffs
AND
PIERRE W. SIEGENTHALER
Defendant
NOTICE
TO: Pierre W. Siegenthaler, Provinciales, Turks & Caicos, B.W.I.
TAKE NOTICE that Banco Ambrosiano Overseas Limited (In Liquidation) of One Millars Court, Nassau, Bahamas, have begun an action against you, Pierre W. Siegenthaler, in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas by Writ of Summons dated the 6th May, A.D., 1986 which Writ of summons has endorsed thereon a claim as follows:

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
February 11, 1987
\$1,175,000,000
Limited Partnership Interests
Warburg, Pincus Capital Company, L.P.
A venture banking affiliate of
E. M. Warburg, Pincus & Co., Inc.
The private placement of limited partnership interests in this venture capital fund has been arranged with institutional and individual investors.
Salomon Brothers Inc
One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Zurich.
Affiliates: Frankfurt, London, Tokyo.
Member of Major Securities and Commodities Exchanges.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yr. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yr. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yr. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yr. PE
125.00 122.00	128.00 125.00	132.00 129.00	135.00 132.00
138.00 135.00	142.00 139.00	145.00 142.00	148.00 145.00
152.00 149.00	155.00 152.00	158.00 155.00	162.00 159.00
165.00 162.00	168.00 165.00	172.00 169.00	175.00 172.00
178.00 175.00	182.00 179.00	185.00 182.00	188.00 185.00
192.00 189.00	195.00 192.00	198.00 195.00	202.00 199.00
205.00 202.00	208.00 205.00	212.00 209.00	215.00 212.00
218.00 215.00	222.00 219.00	225.00 222.00	228.00 225.00
232.00 229.00	235.00 232.00	238.00 235.00	242.00 239.00
245.00 242.00	248.00 245.00	252.00 249.00	255.00 252.00
258.00 255.00	262.00 259.00	265.00 262.00	268.00 265.00
272.00 269.00	275.00 272.00	278.00 275.00	282.00 279.00
285.00 282.00	288.00 285.00	292.00 289.00	295.00 292.00
298.00 295.00	302.00 299.00	305.00 302.00	308.00 305.00
312.00 309.00	315.00 312.00	318.00 315.00	322.00 319.00
325.00 322.00	328.00 325.00	332.00 329.00	335.00 332.00
338.00 335.00	342.00 339.00	345.00 342.00	348.00 345.00
352.00 349.00	355.00 352.00	358.00 355.00	362.00 359.00
365.00 362.00	368.00 365.00	372.00 369.00	375.00 372.00
378.00 375.00	382.00 379.00	385.00 382.00	388.00 385.00
392.00 389.00	395.00 392.00	398.00 395.00	402.00 399.00
405.00 402.00	408.00 405.00	412.00 409.00	415.00 412.00
418.00 415.00	422.00 419.00	425.00 422.00	428.00 425.00
432.00 429.00	435.00 432.00	438.00 435.00	442.00 439.00
445.00 442.00	448.00 445.00	452.00 449.00	455.00 452.00
458.00 455.00	462.00 459.00	465.00 462.00	468.00 465.00
472.00 469.00	475.00 472.00	478.00 475.00	482.00 479.00
485.00 482.00	488.00 485.00	492.00 489.00	495.00 492.00
498.00 495.00	502.00 499.00	505.00 502.00	508.00 505.00
512.00 509.00	515.00 512.00	518.00 515.00	522.00 519.00
525.00 522.00	528.00 525.00	532.00 529.00	535.00 532.00
538.00 535.00	542.00 539.00	545.00 542.00	548.00 545.00
552.00 549.00	555.00 552.00	558.00 555.00	562.00 559.00
565.00 562.00	568.00 565.00	572.00 569.00	575.00 572.00
578.00 575.00	582.00 579.00	585.00 582.00	588.00 585.00
592.00 589.00	595.00 592.00	598.00 595.00	602.00 599.00
605.00 602.00	608.00 605.00	612.00 609.00	615.00 612.00
618.00 615.00	622.00 619.00	625.00 622.00	628.00 625.00
632.00 629.00	635.00 632.00	638.00 635.00	642.00 639.00
645.00 642.00	648.00 645.00	652.00 649.00	655.00 652.00
658.00 655.00	662.00 659.00	665.00 662.00	668.00 665.00
672.00 669.00	675.00 672.00	678.00 675.00	682.00 679.00
685.00 682.00	688.00 685.00	692.00 689.00	695.00 692.00
698.00 695.00	702.00 699.00	705.00 702.00	708.00 705.00
712.00 709.00	715.00 712.00	718.00 715.00	722.00 719.00
725.00 722.00	728.00 725.00	732.00 729.00	735.00 732.00
738.00 735.00	742.00 739.00	745.00 742.00	748.00 745.00
752.00 749.00	755.00 752.00	758.00 755.00	762.00 759.00
765.00 762.00	768.00 765.00	772.00 769.00	775.00 772.00
778.00 775.00	782.00 779.00	785.00 782.00	788.00 785.00
792.00 789.00	795.00 792.00	798.00 795.00	802.00 799.00
805.00 802.00	808.00 805.00	812.00 809.00	815.00 812.00
818.00 815.00	822.00 819.00	825.00 822.00	828.00 825.00
832.00 829.00	835.00 832.00	838.00 835.00	842.00 839.00
845.00 842.00	848.00 845.00	852.00 849.00	855.00 852.00
858.00 855.00	862.00 859.00	865.00 862.00	868.00 865.00
872.00 869.00	875.00 872.00	878.00 875.00	882.00 879.00
885.00 882.00	888.00 885.00	892.00 889.00	895.00 892.00
898.00 895.00	902.00 899.00	905.00 902.00	908.00 905.00
912.00 909.00	915.00 912.00	918.00 915.00	922.00 919.00
925.00 922.00	928.00 925.00	932.00 929.00	935.00 932.00
938.00 935.00	942.00 939.00	945.00 942.00	948.00 945.00
952.00 949.00	955.00 952.00	958.00 955.00	962.00 959.00
965.00 962.00	968.00 965.00	972.00 969.00	975.00 972.00
978.00 975.00	982.00 979.00	985.00 982.00	988.00 985.00
992.00 989.00	995.00 992.00	998.00 995.00	1002.00 999.00
1005.00 1002.00	1008.00 1005.00	1012.00 1009.00	1015.00 1012.00
1018.00 1015.00	1022.00 1019.00	1025.00 1022.00	1028.00 1025.00
1032.00 1029.00	1035.00 1032.00	1038.00 1035.00	1042.00 1039.00
1045.00 1042.00	1048.00 1045.00	1052.00 1049.00	1055.00 1052.00
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1085.00 1082.00	1088.00 1085.00	1092.00 1089.00	1095.00 1092.00
1098.00 1095.00	1102.00 1099.00	1105.00 1102.00	1108.00 1105.00
1112.00 1109.00	1115.00 1112.00	1118.00 1115.00	1122.00 1119.00
1125.00 1122.00	1128.00 1125.00	1132.00 1129.00	1135.00 1132.00
1138.00 1135.00	1142.00 1139.00	1145.00 1142.00	1148.00 1145.00
1152.00 1149.00	1155.00 1152.00	1158.00 1155.00	1162.00 1159.00
1165.00 1162.00	1168.00 1165.00	1172.00 1169.00	1175.00 1172.00
1178.00 1175.00	1182.00 1179.00	1185.00 1182.00	1188.00 1185.00
1192.00 1189.00	1195.00 1192.00	1198.00 1195.00	1202.00 1199.00
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1245.00 1242.00	1248.00 1245.00	1252.00 1249.00	1255.00 1252.00
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1272.00 1269.00	1275.00 1272.00	1278.00 1275.00	1282.00 1279.00
1285.00 1282.00	1288.00 1285.00	1292.00 1289.00	1295.00 1292.00
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1338.00 1335.00	1342.00 1339.00	1345.00 1342.00	1348.00 1345.00
1352.00 1349.00	1355.00 1352.00	1358.00 1355.00	1362.00 1359.00
1365.00 1362.00	1368.00 1365.00	1372.00 1369.00	1375.00 1372.00
1378.00 1375.00	1382.00 1379.00	1385.00 1382.00	1388.00 1385.00
1392.00 1389.00	1395.00 1392.00	1398.00 1395.00	1402.00 1399.00
1405.00 1402.00	1408.00 1405.00	1412.00 1409.00	1415.00 1412.00
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1445.00 1442.00	1448.00 1445.00	1452.00 1449.00	1455.00 1452.00
1458.00 1455.00	1462.00 1459.00	1465.00 1462.00	1468.00 1465.00
1472.00 1469.00	1475.00 1472.00	1478.00 1475.00	1482.00 1479.00
1485.00 1482.00	1488.00 1485.00	1492.00 1489.00	1495.00 1492.00
1498.00 1495.00	1502.00 1499.00	1505.00 1502.00	1508.00 1505.00
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1525.00 1522.00	1528.00 1525.00	1532.00 1529.00	1535.00 1532.00
1538.00 1535.00	1542.00 1539.00	1545.00 1542.00	1548.00 1545.00
1552.00 1549.00	1555.00 1552.00	1558.00 1555.00	1562.00 1559.00
1565.00 1562.00	1568.00 1565.00	1572.00 1569.00	1575.00 1572.00
1578.00 1575.00	1582.00 1579.00	1585.00 1582.00	1588.00 1585.00
1592.00 1589.00	1595.00 1592.00	1598.00 1595.00	1602.00 1599.00
1605.00 1602.00	1608.00 1605.00	1612.00 1609.00	1615.00 1612.00
1618.00 1615.00	1622.00 1619.00	1625.00 1622.00	1628.00 1625.00
1632.00 1629.00	1635.00 1632.00	1638.00 1635.00	1642.00 1639.00
1645.00 1642.00	1648.00 1645.00	1652.00 1649.00	1655.00 1652.00
1658.00 1655.00	1662.00 1659.00	1665.00 1662.00	1668.00 1665.00
1672.00 1669.00	1675.00 1672.00	1678.00 1675.00	1682.00 1679.00
1685.00 1682.00	1688.00 1685.00	1692.00 1689.00	1695.00 1692.00
1698.00 1695.00	1702.00 1699.00	1705.00 1702.00	1708.00 1705.00
1712.00 1709.00	1715.00 1712.00	1718.00 1715.00	1722.00 1719.00
1725.00 1722.00	1728.00 1725.00	1732.00 1729.00	1735.00 1732.00
1738.00 1735.00	1742.00 1739.00	1745.00 1742.00	1748.00 1745.00
1752.00 1749.00	1755.00 1752.00	1758.00 1755.00	1762.00 1759.00
1765.00 1762.00	1768.00 1765.00	1772.00 1769.00	1775.00 1772.00
1778.00 1775.00	1782.00 1779.00	1785.00 1782.00	1788.00 1785.00
1792.00 1789.00	1795.00 1792.00	1798.00 1795.00	1802.00 1799.00
1805.00 1802.00	1808.00 1805.00	1812.00 1809.00	1815.00 1812.00
1818.00 1815.00	1822.00 1819.00	1825.00 1822.00	1828.00 1825.00
1832.00 1829.00	1835.00 1832.00	1838.00 1835.00	1842.00 1839.00
1845.00 1842.00	1848.00 1845.00	1852.00 1849.00	1855.00 1852.00
1858.00 1855.00	1862.00 1859.00	1865.00 1862.00	1868.00 1865.00
1872.00 1869.00	1875.00 1872.00	1878.00 1875.00	1882.00 1879.00
1885.00 1882.00	1888.00 1885.00	1892.00 1889.00	1895.00 1892.00
1898.00 1895.00	1902.00 1899.00	1905.00 1902.00	1908.00 1905.00
1912.00 1909.00	1915.00 1912.00	1918.00 1915.00	1922.00 1919.00
1925.00 1922.00	1928.00 1925.00	1932.00 1929.00	1935.00 1932.00
1938.00 1935.00	1942.00 1939.00	1945.00 1942.00	1948.00 1945.00
1952.00 1949.00	1955.00 1952.00	1958.00 1955.00	1962.00 1959.00
1965.00 1962.00	1968.00 1965.00	1972.00 1969.00	1975.00 1972.00
1978.00 1975.00	1982.00 1979.00	1985.00 1982.00	1988.00 1985.00
1992.00 1989.00	1995.00 1992.00	1998.00 1995.00	2002.00 1999.00
2005.00 2002.00	2008.00 2005.00	2012.00 2009.00	2015.00 2012.00
2018.00 2015.00	2022.00 2019.00	2025.00 2022.00	2028.00 2025.00
2032.00 2029.00	2035.00 2032.00	2038.00 2035.00	2042.00 2039.00
2045.00 2042.00	2048.00 2045.00	2052.00 2049.00	2055.00 2052.00
2058.00 2055.00	2062.00 2059.00	2065.00 2062.00	2068.00 2065.00
2072.00 2069.00	2075.00 2072.00	2078.00 2075.00	2082.00 2079.00
2085.00 2082.00	2088.00 2085.00	2092.00 2089.00	2095.00 2092.00
2098.00 2095.00	2102.00 2099.00	2105.00 2102.00	2108.00 2105.00
2112.00 2109.00	2115.00 2112.00	2118.00 2115.00	2122.00 2119.00
2125.00 2122.00	2128.00 2125.		

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the notewise prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their bid/ask prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their bid/ask prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, Bid, Ask. Lists various stocks and their bid/ask prices.

Floating-Rate Notes table with columns: Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes.

Advertisement for 'Everything under the sea' featuring images of seafood (lobster, oysters, shrimp, crabs, whelks) and descriptive text about the variety and quality of the seafood.

Advertisement for 'Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE' with the slogan 'BIGGER & BETTER' and details about the business section's content.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Page 14

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Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or publication info.

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or publication info.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-tables A through F.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-tables G through L.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-tables M through R.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-tables S through Z.

Table of stock prices with columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and Change. Includes sub-tables AA through ZZ.

France Calls on Banks To Delay Check Charges

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur asked French banks on Wednesday to postpone handling charges for checks that most planned to introduce on April 1.

Consumer resistance forced the banks into a three-month postponement. Earlier this month, most banks sent circulars to their clients with complex plans for a mix of charges aimed at discouraging the use of checks for minor payments.

Advertisement for Singapore Airlines featuring a photograph of a tropical beach scene with palm trees and a person in the foreground. Text includes 'NOT AN EASY PLACE TO LEAVE. STILL, IT WILL BE SINGAPORE AIRLINES ON THE WAY HOME... BUSINESS CLASS, OF COURSE.' and the Singapore Airlines logo.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steadies in European Trading

LONDON — The dollar held steady Wednesday in European trading as around Tuesday's New York closing levels as dealers kept trade to a minimum before the release of key U.S. economic data later this week.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Italian lira.

The U.S. currency traded quietly within a range of 1.8090 to 1.8340 Deutsche marks, closing in London at 1.8162. That was above Tuesday's London close of 1.7970, but almost unchanged from New York's close of 1.8160.

"I would not be surprised if we come in tomorrow to find the dollar not dissimilar to tonight's levels," a London dealer said. But he added that there could be some operators still left with long positions taken at higher levels before the dollar's plunge at the start of the week.

BRAZIL: Economic Chaos

(Continued from Page 1) price freeze, and unprecedented consumer spending, had created. As a result, with industrial output growing by 12 percent and consumption by 20 percent, many products were soon in short supply, or available only on the black market.

MARRON: Seeking Paine Webber's Niche Among the Financial Giants

(Continued from first finance page) largest sales force in the industry. Before 1984, Paine Webber earned roughly a quarter of its profits from investment banking, or capital markets, activities, and the remainder from the retail division. Last year, however, the two divisions made nearly equal contributions to the company's operating income.

Electric Co. which recently provided a huge capital infusion. Because of these worries, Paine Webber is occasionally mentioned as a takeover candidate, which makes its stock price fluctuate erratically. But Mr. Marron rejects the possibility of a takeover for the time being and, to drive the point home, the board recently proposed of "shark repellents," or measures that would make a takeover extremely difficult.

The alternative is finding a niche, becoming the best at it, and using that base to expand into a broader array of businesses. Drexel Burnham Lambert, for example, built a formidable presence in the junk bond business, then pioneered the use of junk bonds in finance takeovers, earning itself the huge fees that a company with a dominant market position can command.

But not all of its efforts have paid off so handsomely. In 1985, the junk bond department was unable to raise the entire \$770 million needed to complete the financing for Carl C. Iahn's takeover of TWA. This allowed Drexel Burnham Lambert to enter the scene and take away some of the fees — as well as the spotlight.

"Don Marron saved that firm, but it's probably harder than ever before to gain entry to the top ranks of this business."

—Howard G. Berg, a former Paine Webber executive

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight Sector Eases in Quiet Trade

LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended slightly easier Wednesday after a quiet day of trading in which many investors remained reluctant to leave the sidelines, dealers said.

ended 1/4 or 1/2 point lower but that shorter dates were basically steady. Despite the nervous conditions in the secondary markets, two dollar-straight bonds emerged during the day, although to differing degrees, syndicate managers said.

The dollar's other dollar-straight was a \$100 million issue for Eurofina; lead manager was Banque Paribas Capital Markets. The 10-year issue pays 7 1/2 percent and was priced at 101 1/4. It closed outside the total fees of 2 percent at a discount of 2 1/2 percent.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. CHX. Lists various OTC stocks.

THE EUROMARKETS

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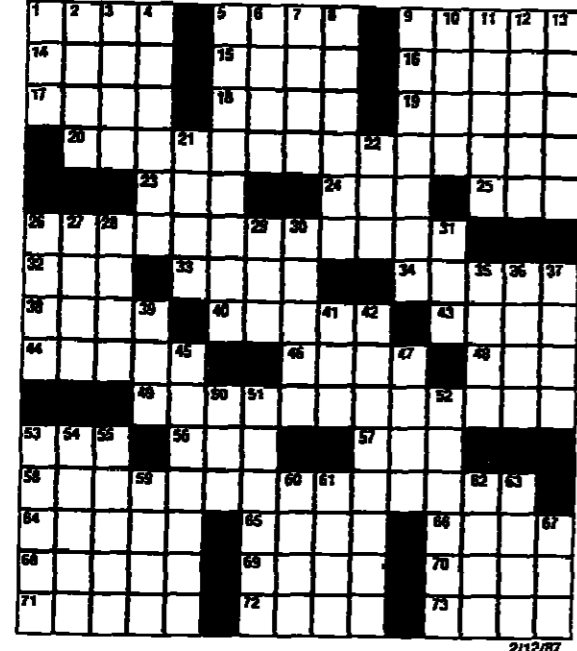
Large table of OTC prices, columns include Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. CHX. Lists many OTC stocks.

Large table of OTC prices, columns include Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. CHX. Lists many OTC stocks.

Large table of OTC prices, columns include Stock, High, Low, 3 P.M. CHX. Lists many OTC stocks.

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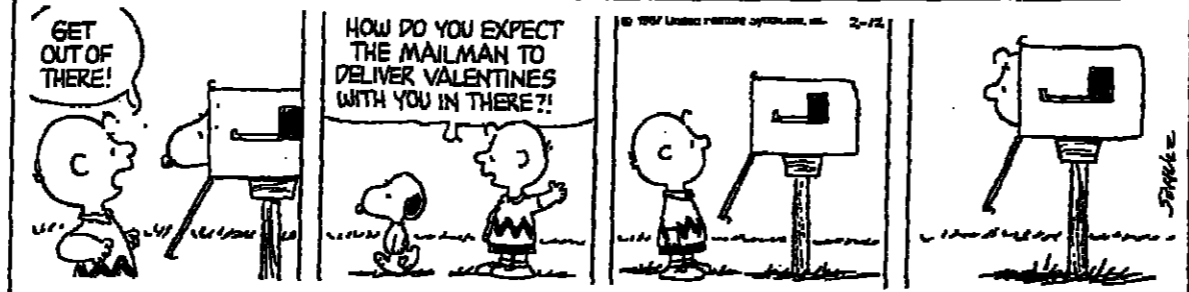
AMEX Closing. Tables include the nonfamous prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect floor trades elsewhere. Includes AMEX High-Lows and NEW HIGHS/NEW LOWS.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Brewer's preparation
 - 5 Diving-bell inventor
 - 9 Padmag
 - 14 City N of the Skagerrak
 - 15 Source of some grease
 - 16 Sound
 - 17 Pecan pith
 - 18 Aspen, for one
 - 19 Notched, as a leaf
 - 20 The Great Emancipator
 - 23 "I Was the ... Presley"
 - 24 Baton Rouge inst.
 - 25 --- Prés, Flemish
 - 26 Where Booth struck: April 14, 1865
 - 32 Ostrich's kin
 - 33 Long period
 - 34 Finnish bath
 - 38 Post Edward Rowland ---
 - 40 Passover feast
 - 43 Like a bug in a rug
 - 44 Pass imperceptibly
 - 46 What video means
 - 48 Mrs. Cantor
 - 49 Epithet for 20 Across
- DOWN**
- 1 Apple-pie maker
 - 2 Where Shaftoe is
 - 4 Drawer
 - 5 Art lovers
 - 6 Emanation
 - 7 Form an opinion
 - 8 Kim Hunter role
 - 9 Approaches
 - 10 Painter
 - 11 Kind of bank or test
 - 12 Throat type
 - 13 British noble
 - 21 Amphora adjunct
 - 22 Adherent
 - 26 Actor Parker
 - 27 Leave out
 - 28 Principle
 - 29 Gardener's need
 - 30 --- not yet --- Matt.
 - 31 Ethiopian prince
 - 35 Single quantity
 - 36 Like Lady Godiva
 - 37 Culture medium
 - 39 Gibbon
 - 41 Mae West's "Life, Sex and ..."
 - 42 Send up another rocket
 - 45 Covered with foam
 - 47 Scottish island
 - 50 Where Dub. is had
 - 51 Lady Bird's spouse
 - 52 A job O. Henry had
 - 53 Plus factor
 - 54 Booth's millieu
 - 55 Protect a bet
 - 59 Yaws (the disease)
 - 60 An amino acid
 - 61 Is in debt
 - 62 Yorkshire river
 - 63 Rational family
 - 67 Carmine

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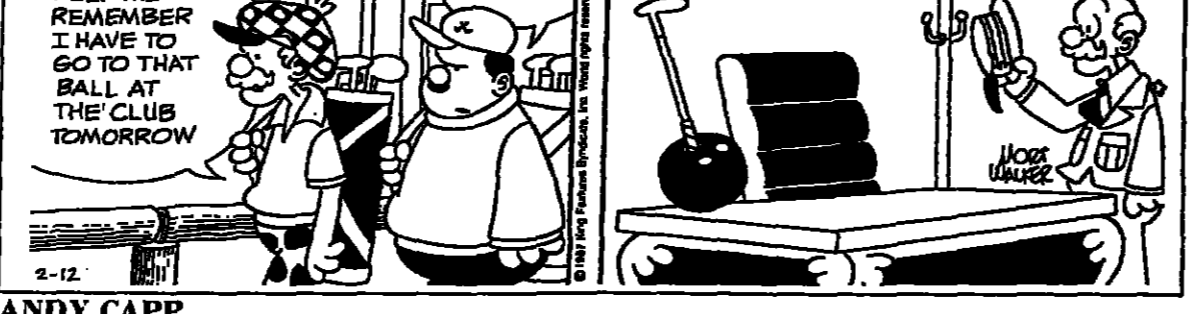
PEANUTS



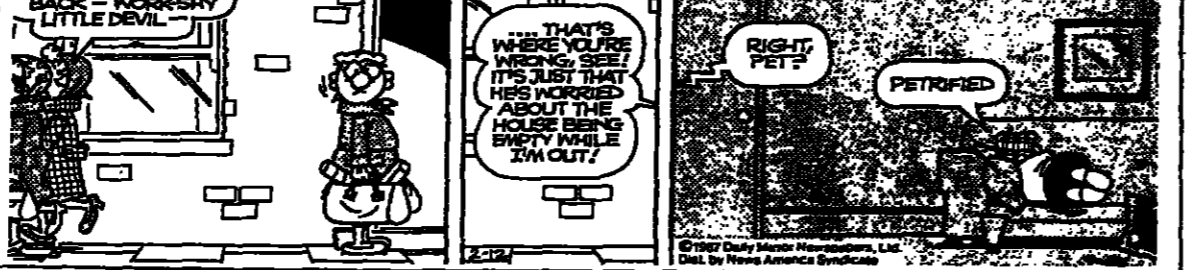
BLONDIE



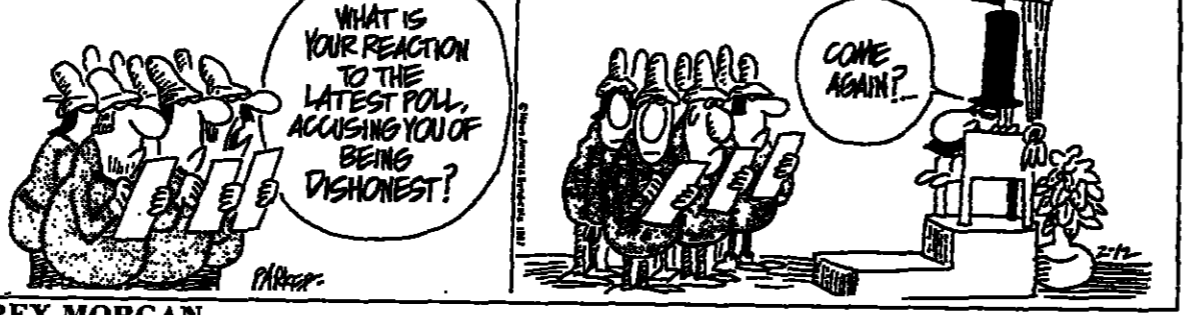
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



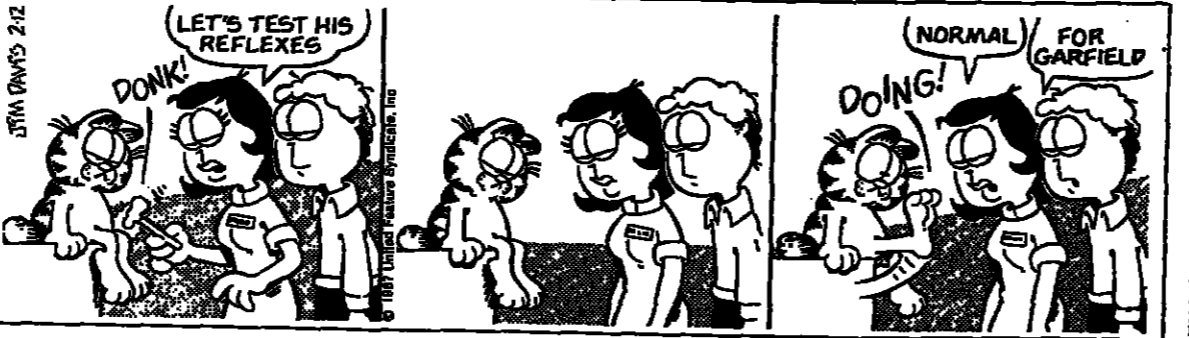
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ESING **ROUSE**

DYNOW **MOHAR**

WHYROT **HAWKER**

GYLINK **HAWKER**

ANSWER: A **WORK IN HIS HOURS**

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

THURSDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNELS: SINGAPORE, FRANKFURT, Rome, Terni, etc.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 11

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3200	+10
London	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Sydney	1000	+10

BOOKS

NOBEL DREAMS: Power, Deceit, and the Ultimate Experiment

By Gary Taubes. 261 pages. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

At least in synopsis, the account that Gary Taubes, a science reporter, gives in "Nobel Dreams" is almost as melodramatic as the book's subtitle, "Power, Deceit, and the Ultimate Experiment."

Guided by overweening ambition, an Italian physicist named Carlo Rubbia strikes a Faustian bargain with Machiavelli and contrives by stratagems both fair and shady to win the 1984 Nobel Prize in Physics. Determined not to succumb to the "Nobel effect" — that form of self-satisfaction that takes away any driving force or will — Rubbia presses to surpass himself but this time goes too far. He announces a startling discovery before he has adequately examined his experimental data, which fail to support his conclusions. He has a great fall. His Nobel dreams die hard.

We ought to be appalled by Taubes's story. The pursuit of pure knowledge can be compromised by money, vanity, chicanery and the will to power. It's not what we were taught to believe by those true adventures in science some of us were raised on, starting Louis Pasteur and Marie Curie. At the very least, our cynical knowledge should be confirmed that all too few omeglets get cooked without the breaking of eggs.

Yet, disappointingly, "Nobel Dreams" does not appall us. Despite all the cues to shock and cynicism that Taubes has planted in his text, its effect is strangely muted. Indeed, it requires an effort even to lift an eyebrow. First, Taubes never makes of Carlo Rubbia the monster that his drama seems to require. The case against Rubbia often seems lame and petty: "He was considered one of the three toughest men to work for at CERN," writes Taubes, speaking of the European Center for Nuclear Research, "and as far as I can tell, few physicists who worked for him liked him."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CARD FATES FAST
OMAR I LOVE ORLE
LAVA EARED REIN
THE WINNING TEAM
LSD EOS
LAG WICE SLIGHT
ABLE SODS AGREE
YOUR SHOWS SHOWS
EVERY PILL TALK
RESORT NOUN TRA
RIO SIK
APLACE IN THE SUN
SLOE ATREE LONE
ODDS STAIR SOIR
PASS TEENS OTTO

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A TEAM of world champions demonstrated its strength by winning a major championship at the conclusion of the Fall Nationals of the American Contract Bridge League in Miami Beach, and in December.

The Reisinger Board-Match team title went to Steve Robinson of Arlington, Virginia, and Peter Boyd of Falls Church, Virginia, both members of the American team that won the world championship last fall in Miami Beach, and Chip Martel, Lew Stansby, Hugh Ross, and Peter Pender, all from California, winners of the Bermuda Bowl title in São Paulo, Brazil, a year earlier.

A defender tried to swindle Martel on the diagrammed deal, but the deception attempt backfired. The three-diamond game invitation was aggressive and not to have Martel had no more trouble. He played clubs, ruffing the third round, and overtook the spade queen with the ace. He led club winners, and the trump ace was the only remaining trick for the defense. The contract was made with an overtrick, and Martel's team won the board.

East ducked smoothly, a play that often causes the declarer to misread the position. He is likely to finesse the ten in the belief West has the ace. But Martel reflected on the bidding. West had failed to open bidding in third seat. He would probably have done so with the ace of hearts as well as a strong diamond suit. So when he then led another trump and East ducked again, Martel put up the king.

Haveling successfully played East for the card he appeared

The Global Newspaper.

Market Closed
The Tokyo stock market was closed Tuesday for a holiday.

Market	Index	Change
Tokyo	15000	+100
Hong Kong	15000	+100
Singapore	15000	+100

SPORTS

IOC Panel Paves Way For Tennis Pros in '88

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — An experimental plan to permit professional tennis players to compete as temporary amateurs in the 1988 Olympic Games was adopted unanimously by the International Olympic Committee's executive board on Wednesday.

Presented to the board by the IOC's eligibility commission, the plan would be in effect for 1988 only. But the panel said that "future decisions regarding tennis" would be based on "the experience of the 1988 Games."



Wayne Gretzky: "Only one idea."

Soviets vs. NHL All-Stars: The Best Against the Best

QUEBEC CITY — Before the cheerful backdrop of the brightly colored lights and ice sculptures of a winter festival, a National Hockey League all-star team and the national team of the Soviet Union approached the business of a two-game series that will revise the sport's balance of power.

to concentrate on hockey and we have only one idea — to win." The NHL lost to the Soviets, two games to one, in the 1979 Challenge Cup. That was the last meeting of this kind, although NHL players routinely face the Soviets in the Canada Cup and world championships.

Seven years ago this month, Patrick helped oversee the U.S. team that upset the Russians at the Lake Placid Olympics on the way to a gold medal. He said that despite changes in personnel, the precise, patterned Soviet style has remained intact.

America. Valery Kamensky, a center, will play for the third time. Goalie Yevgeny Belosheikin, coached by Vladimir Tretyak, the legendary goalie, had a goals-against average of 1.57 in the seven games of the 1986 world championship.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

'Well, I'm a Gentleman...'

New York Times Service NEW YORK — When Michael Burke worked as a sports executive in this town, he always seemed a throwback to the age when gallantry was expected, when brave gestures were not just a page out of Hemingway.

Burke was not just seeking players in order to build a winner in New York. His pursuit of Bill Chamberlain was the kind of beau geste that would leave the hero dying in the burning sands in an adventure movie — a brave trek to the treacherous dunes of California to seek a retired star who had no intention of coming back, but just a foot's errand.



Michael Burke in 1969

It would be unfortunate if Burke were remembered as the executive who persuaded CBS to buy the Yankees, who were already suffering from dry rot.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball (NBA Standings) and Hockey (NHL Leaders). Includes team names, records, and scores.

Transition

Table listing various sports events, dates, and locations, such as basketball games and college sports.

Transition

Table listing various sports events, dates, and locations, including golf tournaments and college sports.

The Russians Are Coming — Up to Bat

By Charles Mitchell Central Press International MOSCOW — The Reds are in training, but these ball players are hardly from Cincinnati.

The Soviet Union has entered a baseball team to compete in the 1990 Goodwill Games in Seattle, the competition that debuted last summer in Moscow.

"There are certain problems, certain difficulties with the rules and the tactics are still a problem," Potnov said. "But so much has been written, so we can learn."

ESORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Large advertisement section for travel agencies and guides, including 'ESORTS & GUIDES' and 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' with various agency names and contact information.

ART BUCHWALD
Buttering Up Lobbyists

WASHINGTON — "When I make a mistake, I make a doozy," thus spoke Senator Lloyd Bentsen last week. The mistake Texas senator was talking about was inviting lobbyists to have breakfast with him once a month for \$10,000 — toast and marmalade included.



Buchwald

Peter Hall Will Set Up His Own Stage Company

LONDON'S Sir Peter Hall announced Wednesday that he will launch his own production company when his contract as artistic director of the National Theatre expires in September 1988.

An Australian Looks at His 'Kangaroos'

By Charles Truocart
NEW YORK — You could be forgiven for thinking that England for impersonating an Egyptian, or for stealing pig powder, or for doing harm to an ornamental shrub. Still, people did those things. So it was left to merciful judges to choose a more humane punishment: banishment to Australia.



Frank Johnston/The Washington Post

Hughes: Restoring reality to Australia's self-regard.

west of Ireland in 1839," he declared, lapsing into a faint brogue. "His name was John Hughes. He was a cop. He went to Australia. He bought some land, and then he brought some more land. And unfortunately his descendants gave it away to the Catholic church. A great pity."

PEOPLE
'Platoon,' 'Ivory's Room' Top Oscar Nominations

The Vietnam saga, "Platoon," and the comedy, "A Room With a View," took top honors with eight nominations apiece Wednesday in the 59th Academy Awards race. Both were nominated for best picture, along with "Children of a Lesser God," "Hannah and Her Sisters" and "The Mission."

Real Estate listings for Greece, Monaco, Monte Carlo, and other locations. Includes contact information for various agents.

Employment opportunities in various fields including executive positions, IT, and general management roles.

International Business Classifieds section featuring various business advertisements and notices.

International Business Message Center providing contact information for various international business services.

Low Cost Flights, For Sale & Wanted, and other classified advertisements including travel and real estate.

The Daily Source for International Investors advertisement at the bottom of the page.